[illegible] COURIER.

[illegible XXXIII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1823. [NUMBER 1627.

[illegible]en resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY [illegible]IER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Thursday next the 6th Inst. & the following days at noon, will be sold by Public Outcry at the General Sale Room in the Bunder the following Articles, viz.

Dyed Blankets of sizes.
Scarfs of different colours.
British Cotton Handkerchiefs.

The terms & conditions will be mentioned at the time of Sale.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Goveror in Council.

E. E ELLIOT,
Act. Warehouse Keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM
1st *November* 1823.

જાહેર • નામુ

[illegible]ડુમે•હેઠલ•લખેલી•જનશો•તારીખ ૬ [illegible]માચ•મહીનામા•ગારેકુના•દને•બપોરે•તથા• [illegible]ના•પહી•ફેટલા•દન•શુકી•અંદર•કુપર•વ [illegible]કરીના•ઠેકાણે•કુધાડુ•લલામ•કરીને•વેચાશે [illegible]•જનશોની•વીગત *

બરનુશ•રંગેલા•નાકાના•મોટા *

જશાકાર૫•એટલે•ધોશે•રંગ•રંગાના *

વીલાએતી•શુતરી•રુમાલ *

હેનો•કરાર•મદાર•વ કરીના•ઠાણે•માલમ કરીશે—તારીખ ૧ નવેબર•સને ૧૮૨૩ એંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

श्री

મહીર મસ્ત

[illegible]

NOTICE.

IS hereby Given, that I shall be ready to receive, on or before 12 o'Clock on Saturday the 29th day of November next, Sealed Proposals from any person or persons desirous of purchasing, for the purpose of breaking up, the Hull of His Majesty's Ship Orlando, now lying at Moorings, in a state of Ordinary at this port. The Orlando is a Frigate built in England in the year 1811, of 870 Tons burthen, partly constructed of Oak Timber, Copper fastened and sheathed; and, the proposals for the same, are to be made in Madras Currency, by the period abovementioned: when they will be opened in the presence of Commodore CHARLES GRANT C. B. and the highest Tender, if approved of, accepted.

[illegible]chaser must be prepared to enter in[illegible]ity for the fulfilment of a Contract [illegible]ing up, and to remove the said S[illegible]er Moorings, at his or their risk [illegible]-Naval Yard Trincomalie, 7[illegible]23.

[illegible]S. CURGEAVEN,
Naval Store Keeper.

[illegible]ERS

W[illegible] the Committee [illegible]ip of H. M 67[illegible]5th of Decem[illegible]ber [illegible]egimental Agent, Ja[illegible]. London, for about £[illegible]

29*th* [illegible]1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 3d Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
ON THE
ESPLANADE
NEAR THE
CHURCH GATE

A FEW Double; and Single Poled Tents; Property belonging to different Gentlemen, about to leave for Outstations

Bombay, 1st *November*, 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th Instant.

AT the Godown which was formerly occupied by the late Firm of Messrs. Boyce & Co.

14 Butts and 22 Hogsheads of Abbott's Beer, imported by one of the late Ships.

Bombay, 1st *November* 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.
THE SHIP
KATHERINE STEWART FORBES
OF 500 TONS
INGRAM CHAPMAN,
COMMANDER

HAS superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London between the 15th and 20th of December.

Applications may be addressed to Captain CHAPMAN at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st *November*, 1823.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON SATURDAY NEXT THE 8TH INSTANT,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
By the Administratrix of the late
MR. ROZARIO DE QUADROS
ON THE
PREMISES.

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built spacious HOUSE with GARDEN, well stocked with valuable Fruit Trees at Mazagong behind the Grove, formerly the late *Sir Miguel de Lima's House*; the House is in occupation still by the family of the said late MR. QUADROS.

The property may be seen and examined at any time on application to SIR ROGER DE FARIA, where further particulars may be known, and the conditions of the Sale.

Bombay, 1st *November* 1823.

જાહેર•લીલાંવ•ફરીને[illegible]

[illegible]મરનાર•શર•રાજર•દે•કુમાદરોશની•વ [illegible]કીલાટેન•આવતા•શનીશરવારને•દીને•તા [illegible]રીખ ૮ મી•આએ•મહીનાનીએ•બપોરનાં [illegible]કલાક ૪ નાં•ધેકેર•એક•પાકી•તથ•શારી [illegible]ધણીનુકિ•તે•મધે•ભાગ•તથ•કુવો•તથા• ૫લ•૫લારનં•જ હાકિ•તે•શાઠે•વેચરો•એ મીલકત•શ્રી•મજગાંમમાં•શર• મીલ•દે• લીમા ૮•શોજના•જુના•ધેકેરની•પછવ ડે•દ રાખનાં•માંડવાની•પાશેકિ•એ•ધંકરમાં•કુજી કુલી•મરનાર•મીશતર•કુમાદરોશનુ•ફર્ટમ રહેછે *

એ•મીલકત•શર•રાજર•દે•ફેરીઆને•પુછે આથી•કરએક•વખતે•જેવા•તથ•તપાશવા [illegible]113•રજા•મલશે•અને•એની•શરવે•વગત વાર•તથા•વેચાણની•બોલી•એજ•ઘણીને• [illegible]આથી•માલમ•પડશે *

A CARD.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF will hold a MILITARY LEVEE at his office in the Fort on Wednesday the 5th November, at ten o'clock, and will be glad to see Officers on business (to whom it may not be convenient to go out to the Mount), at the same place & hour, every succeeding Wednesday until further notice.

W. HAVELOCK
Capt. A. D. C.

Sattarah,
25th Oct. 1823.

FOR SALE
IN
MESSRS. PRINSEP & CO.'S
GODOWNS
A CONSIGNMENT OF
SUPERIOR WINES
FROM
HARPER AND BELL,
ARRIVED PER
ROYAL GEORGE.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.

Do. in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa Rs. in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per do.

Do. in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 22 Rs. per dozen.

Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 & 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.

Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.

Bombay, 1st *Nov.* 1823.

Notice is hereby given,
That On THURSDAY, the 13th Instant
AT 4 P. M.
KEMPT & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
BY ORDER OF THE
EXECUTORS,
And on account of the Estate of the late
MR. C. B. BOYCE,
THE COPPERED SCHOONER
FLY,

WITH all her Appurtenances, Masts, Yards, Stores, Rigging &c. as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, alongside of the Ship Helen.

The Fly was Built by Mr. JOHN CROOKENDEN, at Cochin in 1821, admeasures [illegible]excellent cargo,

FOR PRIVATE SALE
IN THE WAREHOUSE
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF
DHACKJEE DADAJEE
OR OPPOSITE TO THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
COTTON SCREWS,
JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE PONCHEAJEE
HAS A FEW CASKS
OF
HODGSON'S
PALE ALE
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY LATELY IMPORTED
PER
LAYTON
Captain David Miller,
AT 55 Rs. PER CASK.
TERMS—CASH.
Bombay, 1st November 1823.

FOR LONDON
THE FAST SAILING
TEAK BUILT SHIP
LORD CASTLEREAGH,
CAPTAIN DURANT
BURTHEN 800 TONS
Just arrived from England whence she left on the 16th June, and arrived here on the 16th September,

WILL positively sail on or about the 25th Instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co. or to HORMUZJEE DORABJEE at his Office near the Church Gate, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.
Bombay, 1st November 1823.

NOTICE.

MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE NOWROJEE, feeling it a duty which he owes to himself & his own family, does hereby declare that certain pretended regulations or rules lately published by certain persons, inproperly styling themselves the Punchaut of the Parsee Tribe, are inadmissible and objectionable and will not be followed or observed by himself or his family; and he feels much pleasure in observing so large a portion of the respectable Parsee Community of the same mind as himself, that these pretended rules are contrary to the principles of justice and to the revered, ancient and humane customs & usages of the caste, and such rules are hereby cancelled & made null and void accordingly, as unworthy the observance of an enlightened people.
Bombay, 30th October 1823.

ખ ખ ર

મૅનચેરજી•મેહેરવાંનજી•નવરોજજી•એ•ધ
ણિ•પોતે•તથા•પોતાનાં•કટંમને•વાશતે•બા
ગેચને•કમણાં•કંજ્ઞએક•મુકરર• મણ ઘટાર
તનાં•કાએદા•તથા•ચાલો•કંજ્ઞએક•મુકરર•
લોકોએ•બનાવીને•કુધાડા•જાહેર•કીધાછે—
—અને•તે•મુકરર•લોકો•ખોતાકુ•કહેવને•
કમે•પારશી•ની•નેઆતનાં•પંચાએતનાં•શે
ઠીઆ•છજ્ઞએ—તે•કાએદા•તથા•ચાલો•ક
મુને•કબુલ•નથી•તથા•એ•બાતમાં•કમુને•
બાંધો•લાગેચ—તે•વાશતે•કમે•પોતે•અગાર

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN FRANCIS LONGLANDS late of Bombay, School Master, deceased, may be granted to SHAIK DHOY BIN WONE of Bombay, Merchant, and who is a Creditor on the Estate and Effects of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 24th day of October 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I have read with considerable attention, but (I may blush at the dulness of my intellect,) with little addition to my knowledge, the letters of your correspondents "C" on "the rent of land," and "A lover of the science" on the same subject.

In all countries where the principles of Political Economy can be applied, in investigating the relative value of land, it must be obvious that the rent of land, in all cases where a permanent settlement is contemplated, will be the value of the surplus produce of the soil, above the expences of labour, and the interest of the capital employed. It must, therefore, be self evident, that, the *quality* of the land, or what is the same thing, the productive powers of the soil, will have a powerful effect, with men of experience, in determining the *quantum* of rent payable therefrom. Still the productive powers of the soil are subject to limitations, in influencing rent, as the disposeable capital applicable to Agricultural pursuits, the nature of the tenures by which the lands are held, with its local situation as to markets &c. must have an effect to elevate, or depress the rent of land, as they affect the market. To give you an example.

It would be impossible to procure the same amount in Jummabundy, from the Ryot, for lands in the Purgunnah of Badamy, on the Marpurba, as could be procured, for lands of equal fertility on the banks of the Nurbudda, not only from the disadvantage of the former, as to the facility of markets, but also the different tenures by which the lands are held. In the former, no revenue survey has been completed, and no definite settlement of the rent payable can be effected. The annual assessment in *Badamy*, must of necessity be fixed at the supposed proportion of the crop, required as Jumma, on all lands under cultivation.

Should this exceed the surplus produce of the soil, over the expence of cultivation, keeping up the Ryot's stock, and maintaining his family, the Ryot will suffer; and should the assessment be less, the revenue will suffer a diminution. On the Nurbudda (the Baroach Collectorate) where the quantity and value of the lands are respectively ascertained, settling the Jumma is more easily effected. Instead of being fixed by a suppositious value of the crop, it is paid by the number of *Beegahs* rented, always taking into consideration the quality of the lands.

Independently, therefore, of the additional value of the last mentioned territory over the former, in relation to the quality of the lands, the expences attending the conducting of a revenue system in the Badamy districts will much exceed, in *per centage*, the expences of the Baroach system, on the respective sums realized: besides the former will be more likely to fall in arrear in payments than the latter, from the nature of the tenure by which they are held, and by [illegible] their payments are fixed.

[illegible]

Value is merely a[illegible] rects the attention of [illegible] suggests the fact, that the one will be given in exchange for the other. Money is as liable to fluctuate in value as other commodities. What determines the proportions of different commodities respectively exchanged against one another, will always be found to depend upon the relation between the supply and demand. This will be modified by the cost of production: a[illegible] the cost of production must be dependent on the quantity of labour required to produce. Still the "exchangeable value" of the commodities will preponderate in fixing their price; and what they *bring*, and not what they *cost*, is their value in the market. Which makes it self-evident that *value* is a relative term.

Exchangeable value, supply, demand, cost of production, and quantity of labour necessary to produce, are closely connected with each other: but they must not be confounded together, nor any attempt made to identify them into one another, by resolving "exchangeable value" into "cost of Production" &c.

The necessary imperfections in the science of political economy, must be traced to the defects which belong to this most important branch of knowledge in its present state.

Your's &c.
D.

BOMBAY,
30th October 1823.

MR. EDITOR,

As some of your fair re[illegible]ited and admired the falls of G[illegible]duced to give a short acco[illegible]acts I have lately visited, in[illegible] fair travellers may be temp[illegible]ave the Jungles.

The falls to with[illegible] in the heart of the S[illegible]om Garsussa, they a[illegible]ith runs into the sea[illegible]ur distinct falls of t[illegible]if ferent discriptions; [illegible] is *perfectly* perpendicular[illegible]ro- ken body and is joined ne[illegible]a- nother fall which rushes [illegible]ed plane, the remaining two are beautifuly broken in their descent by the intervening rocks, clouds of spray rise from the abyss and at times render the surrounding scenery invisible. The River at the foot of the falls may be reached by a dangerous and difficult descent, the scene from thence is truly awful, when the spray, which in the course of a few seconds throughly wets the spectator, allows it to be seen.

This place has, I fancy, never been seen by more than five Europeans in which number I include myself and three Gentlemen I had the pleasure of accompaning. We were unable to ascertain the exact depth owing to a shelf of rock with prevented our weight from reaching the water, but from the top to this rock, was five hundred and ninety feet (not allowing for tension) and we conjectured that the shelf of rock was upwards of sixty feet from the water. The breadth in the rains must be very great; when we visited the falls, there was but little water in the river & I should think that the largest was then much about the same breadth as the Gaucauk fall when that river is not very full.

Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant
JUNGLE.

CANARA,
19th of October,

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY C[illegible]

[illegible]

on political econ[illegible]
too late for this pape[illegible]
in our next.

Bellerophon's lines ar[illegible]
RICH for the columns of a[illegible]

THE COURIE[illegible]

BOMBAY,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1823.

Since our last publication, the Katherine Stewart Forbes and England have both arrived, the former on Monday and the latter on Tuesday last. They could, of course, bring no public intelligence which has not been anticipated by former arrivals.

The Thomas Grenville, lately arrived at Calcutta, having left England four or five days after the Lord Castlereagh, enables us to make a few Extracts from the Bengal papers, of intelligence which we were not before in possession of. It appears, however, at the date of her sailing that there had been no fresh accounts of any importance from Spain.

The French army was still advancing and no opposition of any moment had been offered by the constitutionalists.

We have much pleasure in stating, on the authority of letters from London received by the Katherine Stewart Forbes, that our Recorder, the Hon'ble Sir Edward West is to fill the situation of Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of Judicature, which it has been resolved to establish at this Presidency.

It is likewise mentioned that Sir Ralph Rice, the present Recorder of Penang, would probably be appointed one of the Puisne Judges, and that Francis Forbes Esq. late Chief Justice at Newfoundland, was also a candidate for a seat on the Bombay Bench.

We fear we shall have much reason to lament this year, the absence of the latter rains, called here the Elephanter. It is calculated that there is a deficiency in the usual supply of water in the Island, at this period of the year, of almost 15 Inches, and it behoves us all to be very provident in this necessary article of life. Our letters from various parts of the country state the deficiency to be much greater, and that a season of drought is so much to be apprehended that the Inhabitants are already removing to parts more favoured. Seasons of drought & sicknes generally go together. Whether it is from the absence of the Elephanter or not, it is too certain that fevers are unusually prevalent on the Island at the present moment, though they are not at all considered of a serious nature. They are usually accompanied with general pains in the limbs, sickness of the stomach & an eruption very like that known as the scarlet fever. We hear that this fever has passed though the female charity School, with the only instance of one child escaping. The great ventilation of the rooms in this country must be a great check to the spreading of infection.

Our Esplanade has resumed its usual fair weather character, and is already covered with Bungalows and Tents.

We remember when many Bunga[illegible] lows had distinguishing flags [illegible] would wish [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SECOND APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY COU

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1823.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1823.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General, exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1823.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
(Continued from the last Page Appendix.)					
John Lewis, Midshipman H. C. Marine, ...	28 3 00	1 0 75	—— —— ——	22 2 25	
Henry Conyngham, Cornet 1st Lt. Cavalry.	155 1 86	10 3 09	—— —— ——	144 2 77	A Claim of Rs. 127 3 12 filed against this Estate.
Sarah Munday, widow,....	1277 3 35	608 1 06	450 0 00	219 2 29	
Bernard Gormly, Qr. Mr. H. M. 67th Regt.	2012 2 46	100 2 52	1700 0 00	211 3 94	Claim of Rs. 56 filed against this Estate.
Wm. Twigg, Lieut 2d	8th N. I.	270 3 07	13 2 15	—— —— ——	267 0 92	Claim of Rs. 138 0 33 filed against this Estate.
John Hector Jones, C. S.	45 0 00	386 1 74	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	{Rs. 341 1 74 due Registrar. Effects sold at Auction sales not yet due from Auctioneer, Claims above Rs. 2000 filed against this Estate.
William Parry, Architect..	8977 0 91	448 3 44	8000 0 00	528 1 47	Claim of Rs. 351 filed against this Estate.
William Graham Thurnam, Lieut. N. I.	4322 0 44	384 0 42	—— —— ——	3958 0 02	laims above Rs. 6300 filed against this Estate.
Richard Reynolds, Lieut. H. C. Marine.	—— —— ——	217 1 00	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	Rs. 217 1 0 due Registrar.
John Henry Grubb Ditto,..	—— —— ——	205 0 00	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	{Rs. 205 due Registrar; 41 Spanish Dollars and 36 German Crowns unsold. A Gold Watch, Chain &c. with Registrar. Claims above Rs. 17,500 filed against this Estate.
Henry Jones, Serjeant H. M. 20th Infantry..	972 2 33	48 2 51	—— —— ——	923 3 82	{The money in this Estate has been deposited with the Registrar before he applied for the letters of Administration, which are ordered, but have not passed the Seal of the Court.
Richard Watson, Lieut. H. C. Marine...	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	—— —— ——	{Household Furniture sent to Auction room; 57 German Crowns received. Claims above 8200 Rs. filed against this Estate.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER 1823.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar.

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof Charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts 39th and 40th, and of 55th of late Kin

Joseph Venture Montano (Ad. col. bona,)	28491 1 25	2035 1 64	26455 3 61	—— —— ——	{A Bill has been filed for a distribution of this Estate among the Credito
Joseph Arratoon	5618 2 81	595 2 08	4986 2 72	36 2 01	a decree pronounced but the cause is abated.
Meerjaim Shamier, (Ad. col. bona,)	63300 2 51	5607 3 34	57692 3 17	—— —— ——	
Thomas Cooper, (Executor ex officio,)	4320 1 60	746 1 96	3811 0 74	—— —— ——	Rs. 89 due Registrar.
John Yeates, (ditto ditto,)	81567 3 87	75953 0 18	3222 0 72	2392 2 97	{Bond Creditors paid in full. Fifty per cent dividend paying to simple co
Esperanca Pereira (admr. with will annexed,)	4406 2 52	678 2 74	3695 0 18	32 3 60	tract Creditors now.
Robert Bently, Lt. Col. Eng'r. Corps(Executor ex officio)	23421 1 94	5520 2 83	18041 0 88	—— —— ——	Rs. 140 1 77 due Registrar. Claim of £4 10 0 filed against this Esta
Caetano Simoens de Carvalho, ...	31840 1 10	2551 0 26	28950 1 59	338 3 25	Claim of Rupees 951 1 50 filed against this Estate.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER 1823.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar.

orked when required, after the manner of a Tread mill. It occurs to us to remark that Boats on this plan might be advantageously established between Bombay and Panwell, and if the convicts were employed in working them, they would be equally advantageous in a public point of view, as those in use at the Brixton causeway.

We have had many letters enquiring to what purposes the observatory in the South West Ravelin is now appropriated, and particularly since a Scientific Gentleman has been sent out by the Court of Directors for its immediate superintendence. We are unable to answer these enquiries, but have no doubt some of our literary friends ca[illegible]—it being, we believe, under the charge of the Literary Society.

The Aurora Cruizer we learn is to proceed, in a few days to the Gulf of Persia with the new Resident and suite. The Mercury is also under orders to proceed to Mocha.

The Layton will sail for London, we are told, in the course of this day. The passengers going by this ship, are Mrs. Waddington, Miss Hough, Mrs. Riddell, Captain Blackall 6th N. I. Lieutenant A. Riddell 1st N. I. Lieutenants Rae & Darrock H. M. 20th Regt., Lieut. Sturt Madras Est., and Lieut. Vernon H. C, Marine. The Layton will only touch at St. Helena on her passage.

The Royal Charlotte which sails for England about the 5th instant, is engaged, we hear, to call at Cananore for a detachment of Invalids from H. M. 89th Regiment; she will also touch at the Isle of France.

There has been a Bazar report abroad for the last two days that the James Sibbald has been heard of on the coast. We have not been able to trace it to any authentic source, and as the Sibbald is not expected to arrive before the end of next month, it is most probably a fabrication.

EXCHANGE.

Govt. Paper Remittable 140 B'y. Rs. | 100 Siccas
Ditto — Non Remittable 118 do. do.
Bills on London at 3 months sight 1s. | 8d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 6 months sight 1s. | 8½ per do.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenaut J. Swanson, Survy Dept.
Cadet George Stockley, Infantry.
Captain Burrowes, H. M. 4th Lt. Drgs.
Lieutenant H. Sandwith, 2d | 4th Regiment.
Lieutenant C. Crawley, 2d—2d Regt.
Lieutenant G. Plaistead, 2d | 10th Regt.
Major R. Strover Mrtillery.
Lieutenant D. W. Shaw.
[illegible]RES.—Assist. Surgeon Bird, Horse Artillery.
[illegible] 1st | 9th Regiment.

[illegible]
[illegible] Esq. R[illegible]
[illegible]r) Lieut.
[illegible]e, R. Fuller-
[illegible]s. Metcalf Mer-
[illegible]
[illegible] Mrs. Reay[illegible]
[illegible]tron, Capt. Tho,
[illegible] to Bhownagur.
[illegible]nee, Capt. A. Regnaud, to Mauri

Passengers by Carron.
Mrs. McCarthy, Master W. Capon, Miss E. Capon, Mrs. Gregory Johannes, and Mr. Woodhouse.
Passengers by the LaConstance.
Mr. Bathfield, Mrs. Bathfield, and Mr. Nitsch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 12th, Ship Eliza Captain W. S. Skitter from Calcutta and Pilot 17th. and Vizagapatam 29th September and Masulipatam 10th October.
13th, Ship Kingston Captain W. A. Bowen from London 26th May, Madeira 11th June and Cape of Good Hope 23d August.
14th, Ship Ann and Amelia Capt. Joseph Short from Calcutta 13th Sept. and Pilot 3d Oct.
Do. Ship Diana, Captain F. Gautier, from Vizagapatam 5th, and Coringa 11th Oct.
Do. Bark George, Captain John Poulsen, from Calcutta 2d, and Vizagapatam 11th October.
DEPARTURES.—October 10th, Ship Grenada, Captain Alexander Anderson, for Calcutta.
Do. Dutch Brig Favorite, Captain J. A. Goldie, for Padang and West Coast.
11th, H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore Charles Grant, C. B. for Calcutta.
Do. H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Thos. Alexander, C. B. for ditto
Do. H. M. Sloop Sophie, Captain G. F. Ryves, for Penang.
Do. H. M. Sloop Satellite, Captain Mark John Currie for ditto.
Do. 15th, Ship Ganges, Capt. John Cumberlege, for Calcutta.
16th, Ship Kingston Capt. W. A. Bowen, for ditto
Do. Ship Diana, Capt. F. Gautier, for the Mauritius.

CALCUTTA:

ARRIVALS.—October 6th French Frigate *L'Armide* from Pondicherry.
— Ship *Angelica*, Captain E. Fondaumiere from Mauritius 12th August and Madras 26th Sept.
7. Ship *Isabella Robertson*, Captain L. G. Murphy from Valparaiso 23d June.
— Arab Ship *Mellekel Bhur*, Mahomed Rujub, from Judda, Mocha and Bombay.
— Arab Ship *Fasarobany*, Hussen Golaum, from

[illegible]ggett, of a Son.
[illegible]y of Lieutenant

On Tuesday the 28th Inst. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Shuldham, Quarter Master General of the Army, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 22d of Sept. last after a lengthened illness borne with exemplary patience, resignation and religious fortitude, Mrs. Louisa Thornhill, leaving an only daughter to lament the irreparable loss of a parent so affectionate and beloved.

At Serampore on the 5th October in his 36th year, Henry Allen Williams Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore, eldest son of Hy. Thos. Williams Esq of London.
At Poona on Monday the 20th Instant, Mrs. Charlotte Gourley, wife of Conducter A Gourley of the Ordnance Department, sincerely regretted by all who knew her
On the 27th instant, at the residence of the apostolique Vicar in Medow Street, the Reverend Fr. John Luis Vicar General to the Bishop of Antiphila and Apostolical Vicar in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, residing at Bombay, aged 52 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Seringapatam, on the 1st Oct. Mrs. Walsh of a Daughter.
On Friday, the 10th instant, the Lady of Thomas Allsop, Esq. of a Daughter.
At Vellore, on the 12th Oct. the Lady of Captain B. [illegible]lke, of the 23d Regiment of a Son.
DEATH.—Suddenly on the 6th Oct. at Bangalore the Wife of the Revd. A. Forbes.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 27th Sept. Mr. Charles Serraon, to Mrs. Charlotte Harrison, Widow of the late Captain Edward Harrison.
BIRTHS.—At Futtyghur, on the morning of the 23d September, the Lady of J. Clark, Esq. Merchant, of a Daughter.
On the 5th October, at the house of R. Walpole, Esq Allipore, the lady of Henry Oakeley, Esq. of a Child, still born.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons; On the 15th June, the Ladies of Philip James Green, esq. Consul-General for the Morea;—of the Rev. John Coles, of Milland-house, Sussex;—of Mr Samuel Sotheby, in Wellington-street Waterloo-bridge.
Of Daughters: Lady Wm. Fitzroy, in great Cumberland place.—The Marchioness de Riazio Herza, at the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh.
MARRIAGES.—At St. James's Church, J. A. Warre, esq. M. P. of Cheddon Filey Paine, Somersetshire, to Florence Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard Magenis, esq. M. P. of Grosvenor place.—At Shiffnal, Salop, James Bucknal, esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to Mary Charlotte, fifth daughter of Lewis Pingo, esq. late of the Royal Mint.—At Lewisham, James Boys, esq. of Rochester, to Eliza, daughter of Thos. Tanner, esq. of H. M. Customs.—At Beckenham, Kent, the Rev. Thomas Price, M. A. to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry Teape, esq. of George street, Trinity square.—Frederick Tyrrell, esq. of St. Thomas's Hospital, & son of the City Remembrancer to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Lovick Cooper, and niece to Sir Astley Cooper.—At St. Pancras New Church, June 6, the Rev. Henry Trimmer, B. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Deacon, esq. of Rusell-place, Fitzroy-square.—Mr. Robert Simpson, of Wallington, to Miss Addis, of Croydon.—Captain Walsh, 80th foot, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Nash, of Rainham, Kent.—The Rev. Charles Dewell, of Malmsbury, to Sarah Anne, third daughter of Wm. Houghes, esq. of Devizes.
DEATHS.—At Wheatly, near Doncaster, Sir George Cooke, Bart aged 80.—Harriet, the wife of Mr. Charles Piesse, of Lisson Grove North.—June 4, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Leadenhall-street.—In Friance, Marshal Devoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, aged 53.—At Leamington Spa, June 3. aged 67, C. Weguelin, esq. of New Broad-street.—At Paris, May 25, C. S. White, R. N.—In Gloucester-place. Mary, the widow of Jacob Preston, esq. Beeston-hall, Nor[illegible] Kensington, aged 71, Francis Magniac, esq. [illegible]t Chadacre-hall, Shimpling, Suffolk aged [illegible] John Plampin, M. A. Rector of What[illegible]d, Suffolk.—June 6, at Hampton near [illegible] Charles Jepson, Curate of Heigh[illegible]n.

[illegible]LLIGENCE.

[illegible] Sicca
[illegible]upees.
33½ per cent. pm
Unremittable nominal 12 „

The weather has undergone an agreeable change within the last two days—On Sunday some showers cooled the atmosphere greatly, & a fine light Northerly wind has since prevailed. Copious rains are greatly required; for so dry a season has not occurred for years. Tanks are dried up which in ordinary years retained abundant water for the cultivation of the surrounding Country during the whole of the dry season.

SHIPPING.—The Roads are nearly deserted—to-morrow is the day when the Fort Flag Staff is annually struck to indicate the danger of Shipping remaining any longer in this Roadstead.
[*Mad. Cour. Oct.* 14

The only arrival from England is the Ship Kingston, Captain W. A. Bowen, from London the 26th May, Madeira 11th June, and Cape of Good Hope 23d August.
PASSENGERS.—For Madras: Mrs Forbes, Mrs. Boys, Mrs. Bradfield, Miss C. Brown, Captain Forbes, M. E. R. Rev. Mr. Boys, Lieut. Bradfield, 13th N. I. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bambridge.
For Bengal: Mr. Baddley, Bengal Pilot Service, and Mr. W. Wells.

The homeward bound Ship Ann and Amelia, Captain Joseph Short, will sail in prosecution of her voyage to England this day.
PASSENGERS.—Captain Fenwick and Family, and Mr. and Mrs. Reid.
[*Mad Gazt. Oct.* 18.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*	35	0	*a*	35 8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*...	12	8	*a*	12 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	3	0	per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange...	2	8	
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date, ...	4	0	
Ditto 2 months certain	3		
BANK SHARES—Prem, 56 to [illegible]			

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
s. d. *s. d.*		*s. d.* *s. d.*
1 10½ *a* 1 11	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee....	1 11 *a* 1 11½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	Sa. Rs. 92
	Madras ditto, 94 *a* 93 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

The most important matter contained in the papers we have received relates to the state of Spain.

The Duke D'Angouleme was at Madrid. Two divisions of the French Army of 16,000 men were marching on Seville where the King of Spain still remained. His removal to Cadiz, Puerto Santa Maria or Bad[illegible]z was talked of. A Corps of the Army of Faith of 2,400 men precedes the above divisions, and each is accompanied by two emissaries of the Regency established at Madrid. These push hard for Seville, to secure the person of the King, to induce the Cortes to come to an accommodation, or to overthrow the Government.

It does not appear however that the fate of Spain is yet sealed. If the French should reach Seville unmolested and the Cortes hold out any length of time, it is imagined they will find it difficult to hold so extensive a line as they will then possess; add to this, the encouragement held out in England, and it would be premature to pronounce the contest at an end. The accounts from Portugal are contradictory. It is said, that the Cortes have been dissolved, at all events the Country is distracted with disscusions.

The Marquis of Salisbury, and Lieut General William Doyle are dead. The former died at his seat at Hatfield on the 15th June.

The state of Ireland, we are sorry to say, is not at all amended.

The proceedings in the case of Sir Hudson Lowe v O'Meara, are likely to go on, in consequence of the defendant not submitting to the withdrawing the rule without being allowed his costs. The case will therefore come before the Court on its merits.
[*John Bull Oct.* 6

Recurring as we must ever do with pride to the noble and generous aid raised for the distressed Sons of Erin in India, it is with feelings of great pleasure that we observe a due sense entertained of the philanthropic exertions of the Indian community by our countrymen at home. To the Subscribers to the Irish Relief Fund, we doubt not but the following communication from Messrs. Coutts and Co. will prove very agreeable. It is an acknowledgement of the Remittances from Bengal viz.

In a letter dated 9th March, 1823 addressed to the Hon'ble Sir Francis Macnaghten, Messrs Coutts and Co. acknowledge the receipt of four Bills drawn by this Government on the Court of Directors, amounting to.....£4000
Ditto ditto 24th April, do. do. do. 9000
Ditto ditto 30th ditto, do. do.....1250
Do. Do. A. Andrews, on T. B. and Co...20
Do. Do. Sir Thos. Ramsay, on themselves, 50
—1320
Total acknowledged up to 30th April last, £14,320

The London Tavern Committee had been duly apprised of these remittances, and informed as a mark of Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s respect [illegible] the Charity, that they were [illegible]mount available by dis[illegible] per cent, only. Here is the [illegible]:—

Strand, London 24th April, 1823.

Sir,

We have this day had the pleasure of addressing you as Chairman of the Committee in Calcutta for relief of the distressed and suffering Irish, acknowledging a second remittance for that benevolent object, and assuring you of our attention in disposing of it as you direct.

We are unwilling, however, to allow a second communication to reach you without expressing the satisfaction we derive from being chosen as the channel of conveying this very honorable proof of the Patriotism of the Gentlemen of your Presidency; a feeling which we have had a like occasion to see extends to other parts of India.

To you in particular as the organ of this communication we beg to make our acknowledgments, and to assure you of the esteem with which we are,

SIR
Your most obedient and faithful servants
COUTTS AND CO.
To Sir Francis Macnaghten.
[*India Gazette, October* 9, 1823

The rapidity of the Stream, which has only very partially abated, has retarded the arrival of the Lord Bishop some days; and the little prospect of any immediate dimunition induced his Lordship to embark with his Family on board Banleahs, in which they reached the Powder Mills yesterday, where they landed at about five o'clock in the evening. Carriages were in readiness, and the whole party proceeded on and arrived in the Fort, where we understand His Lordship will temporarily reside in the Governor's House, at about half past six o'clock.

This morning, at day light, the usual salute was fired in honor of His Lordship's arrival; and at eleven he was installed at the Cathedral, with the usual ceremonies.

John Bull, October 11, 1823.

We have at length ascertained the particulars of the late Inundation at the Danish Settlement of Serampore. It commenced on the 29th ultimo, and was principally occasioned [illegible] merely intimated, by [illegible] moodee [illegible] houses, and washed away about one thousand of the huts of the Natives. The general distress surpassed any thing ever before seen or heard of in that part of Bengal, and several thousand Natives ran for refuge to Serampore, not only from the district of Hoogly, but also from the settlements of Chandernagore and Chinsurah. These were received in the most humane and kind manner by the Governor, who immediatly caused the Church and public godowns to be opened for the reception of the unfortunate and distressed sufferers. The water, we are happy to state, has now almost entirely receded. The Governor, Colonel Krefting, we understand, intends to appoint a committee to investigate into the distress which this dreadful occurrence has caused, in order to relieve the sufferers as far as circumstances may admit of. To say any thing further in praise of this worthy and philanthropic person would be superfluous. His excellent character is too well known to require further comment from us, since we know him to be held in the highest esteem and regard by the Europeans and Natives of the Settlement over which he rules.

John Bull October 13, 1823.

Yesterday morning, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop preached his first Sermon in the Cathedral, to a crowded congregation. The Text was from the 22d Chapter of the Gospel, according to St. Matthew, the 37th, 38th and 39th verses:—

"Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind."
"This is the first and great Commandment."
"And the second is like unto it thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

This Text, on which in the words of our Saviour "hang all the Law and the Prophets," was most luminously expounded, and its practical application enforced in the most eloquent and persuasive language.

PASSENGERS.—Per Thomas Grenville,—from England—Mrs. Heber, Lady of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Lady McNaghten;—Mistresses, McGregor and Peckett; Misses Susan Paton; Harriet Shakespear; Alicia McNaghten, and Eliza and Catherine Vanrenen; Miss Amelia Heber infant daughter of the Lord Bishop.
The Right Revd. Reginald Heber, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Lieut. Col. Pennington; Major Sackville; Capt. Peckett.
Mr. Geo. Chester, Senior Merchant;—Messrs. Hathorn, Grant and Hare, Writers;—Mr. Richard Shaw, Assistant Surgeon;—Messrs. Gresley, Grote, Swinley, McGeorge and Conolly—Cadets;—Mr. James McIntosh, Free Merchant;—Mr. Robert Cuthbertson, proceeding to Penang;—and Mr. Elliott McNaghten.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 31, 1823.

6th Regiment of Dragoons, Edward James Hickman, Gent. (Riding Master), to be cornet, without purchase. Dated May 22, 1823.
9th Ditto, Capt. James Alexander Lord Loughborough, from the half-pay of the 20th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice, Henry Ferguson, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated May 22, 1823.
13th Ditto Alexander Thomas Cock[illegible] Gent. to be Cornet without purchase, vice Elli[illegible] ed. Dated May 22, 1823.
17th Ditto, Major George Luard, from [illegible] pay of the 18th Light Dragoons, to be Maj[illegible] Norcliffe who exchanges, receiving the diff[illegible] between Infantry and Cavalry only. Dated [illegible] 1823.
18th Regiment of Foot, Captain John Hudd[illegible] ton, from half-pay of the 34th Foot, to be C[illegible] tain, without purchase, vice Churchill, appoin[illegible] to the 1st Ceylon Regiment. Dated May 22, 18[illegible]
Ensign John Alexander Forbes to be Lieutena[illegible] by purchase, vice Senior, promoted. Dated M[illegible] 22, 1823.
27th Ditto, Lieut. Thomas Pakenham Vande[illegible] leur, from the half-pay of the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph Everett, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated May 22, 1823.
31st Ditto, Brevet Major Thomas Samuel Nicholls to be Major, by purchase, vice Fearon, promoted. Dated April 24, 1823. Lieut. Charle[illegible] Henry Farrington, to be Captain, by purchase vice Nichols. Dated April 24, 1823. Ensign Francis Ward to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Farrington. Dated April 24, 1823. Joseph Fo[illegible]t, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Ward. [illegible] April 24, 1823.
59th Ditto, Capt. David Gra[illegible] be Major, without purchase, vice, Halfor[illegible] deceased. Dated May 22, 1823. Lieut. Richa[illegible]ners to be Capt. vice Graham. Dated May 22[illegible]3. Ensign Allan Macdonald to be Lieutenant, [illegible]ce Manners. Dated May 22, 1823.
68th Ditto, Ensign John Douglas Cogan from the half-pay of the 19th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Black, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated May 22, 1823.
81st Ditto, Captain John Montagu, from the half-pay of the 64th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Cradock, who exchanges. Dated May 22, 1823.
85th Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon John Hendrick, from the half-pay of the 12th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon vice Andrew Thompson, who exchanges. Dated May 22, 1823.
1st West India Regiment, Major Henry Capadose, from the half-pay 56th Foot, to be Major vice James Allan, who exchanges. Dated May 22, 1823. Brevet Major Horatio George Broke, from the half-pay of the 58th Foot to be Captain, vice John Macnamara, who exchanges. Dated May 22, 1823.
1st Ceylon Regiment, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Chatham Horace Churchill, from the 18th Foot, to be Captain, without purcha[illegible]

mand of Major Turner, took place at Hough's Ea[illegible], near this town, by Lord Edward Somerset. The regiment arrived on the ground about ten o'clock, and received his Lordship soon after with the customary salute. After the most minute inspection, front and rear, of horses and men had taken place, the regiment passed in review, performed the sword exercise, and went throught the various field manœuvres with astonishing rapidity and correctness. At the conclusion, his Lordship was pleased to signify to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the regiment, his entire approbation of their general appearance in the field, and the correctness of their movements and tactics.

June 3d.—The 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment of Foot, which lately arrived on board the *Whinchelsea*, East India Company's ship, from Calcutta, and which disembarked at Gravesend, has arrived at Chatham.

The 1st 2d, and 3d divisions of the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment of Infantry will arrive today, to-morrow, and the following day at Portpatrick on their route to Ireland.

The 65th (2d York north Riding) Regiment of Foot, which was relieved at Weedon by the 58th Regiment, is now on its march to Hull.

The 9th (Light) Regiment of Dragoons (Lancers), which embarked at Bristol, has sailed for Ireland.

The 24th (Warwickshire), the 34th (of Cumberland), and 53d (Shropshire) Regiments of Infantry, are shortly expected to arrive in England from India.

Detachments belonging to the 37th, 1st Battalion of the 60th, 68th, and 70th Regiments of Infantry, embarked on the 29th ult. at Cowes, on board the *Brunswick* transport, for Quebec.

Two Companies of the 58th Regiment of Foot are ordered to march from Weedon to Chester.

The 3d and last division of the 7th Dragoon Guards arrived on the 30th ult. at Portpatick, on its route to Ireland.

The 17th Foot, lately arrived from India, is ordered to this garrison for duty. The 24th and 53 Regiments, expected every day from India, will also, on their arrival, form part of the garrison.—*Hampshire Chronicle.*

On Monday (26th ult.) the troop of Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Major Cator, left Ringmer Barracks for Ireland.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The detachment of the 9th Lancers, stationed at this place, Exeter, & Truro, marched on Monday morning (26th ult.) last for Bideford, to embark for Waterford. The 14th Light Dragoons are expected to occupy the quarters vacated by these troops, and to have their head quarters at Cadipole Barracks, near Weymouth.—*Plymouth Telegragh.*

Major-General Lord R. E. H. Somerset, K. C. B. Inspecting General of the Cavalry in Great Britain, left town yesterday for Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting the 8th, or the King's Royal Irish, Light Dragoons (Hussars), lately arrived at that station from India. The regiment will, after the inspection, proceed from Chatham to Ipswich, its future destination.

The 17th Lancers.—The 1st division of the 17th Lancers passed Deal the 14th instant, on board the Upton Castle, (free trader.) from Bombay. It is ordered to disembark at Gravesend; and to proceed to Chatham.

The 2d division of the same Corps embarked at Bombay on board the Barkworth. (free trader,) for England. The Barkworth sailed on the day the Upton Castle left Bombay, but was ordered to touch at the Cape. The arrival of the 2d division may, therefore, be expected in a few days.

The 10th Royal Hussars, under the command of Colonel Sir George Quintin, marched into this city last week, to replace the 5th, or Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards. The latter Regiment has gone to Newbridge Barracks, Naas where it has succeeded the 7th Hussars.

The 86th, or Royal County Down Regiment, under the command of Colonel Johnson, has received orders to march from Richmond Barracks to Athlone.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal 14th inst.*

General Order, May 27, 1823.—His Grace the Master General has received his Majesty's command to allow a limited number of Field Officers of Captains on full pay, of the Royal Artillery, who may have served not less than 20 years, to sell the regulated price of the Infantry, their Commissions, of Field Officers or Captains respectively to Officers of the line (to be selected by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief), who when promoted, would become unattached.

The vacancies of the Officers of the Artillery are allowed to return from the service, will be filled up in the first instance from the seconded list, and afterwards in the usual course.

The objects of this arrangement are, by making provision for certain Officers of the Artillery, who may be desirous of retiring in this manner from the Service, to enable the Master-General to reduce the list of seconded and half-pay Officers, and thus eventually to accelerate the Promotion in the corps.

It is however, to be clearly understood, that this plan does not in any respect alter the nature of the Promotion, or the ordinary rules for the retirement of Officers of the Artillery, nor gives any Officer of the Artillery hereafter any right or claim to sell his commission.

It is intended at present solely with the view of remedying the existing inconvenience and evil; and no Officer can consider himself in future entitled to found upon this arrangement any claim to sell his Commission.

Those Officers who may be inclined to avail themselves of this plan to retire from the service, will send their names to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Artillery, and the Master General will select those who will be permitted to sell, according to his view of the public convenience, and of the respective claims and merits of those who shall have sent in their names.

(Signed) JOHN MACLEOD,
Lieut.-Gen. Dep.-Adj.-Gen. Royal Artillery.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY JUNE 9, 1823.

THE CORONATION.

Mr. Hume rose, and said he took the earliest opportunity he could of informing the House of a transaction of an extraordinary nature, and one which demanded inquiry. He alluded to the expences of the Coronation. An estimate of those expences had been laid before the House, and the then Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the amount should not exceed 100,000*l.* or at the utmost 105, 000*l.* but the account now brought in was upwards of 238,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) Was the estimate then a fair and honest one? Some of the items were disgraceful in the highest degree, and the House ought not to vote a shilling until an inquiry had been instituted. The House had taken the estimate of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1820 as a correct one, but it had been so extravagantly exceeded as to make the estimate appear a gross delusion, and certainly as long as estimates were managed on that principle, they would be a mere farce. (Hear, hear.) Another strong ground of complaint was, that the additional expense of more than 138,000*l* was supplied out of the French indemnity claims of 1815; and he should like to know what right Government had to apply a single shilling of that money which had not been appropriated to that purpose by a distinct vote of the House? (Hear.) Some of the items of the estimate were enormous. There was 111,000*l.* for the furnishing and decoration of Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall. Why, any Minister, however weak, must know that was a most extravagant charge. Then there was 24, 700*l* to the Master of the Robes for a robe for his Majesty. If his Majesty had been cloth'd in gold, it was impossible that such a sum could be expended. How could Ministers reduce clerks, with small establishments and establish other clerks to minute details of expenditure while they consented to so profuse an expenditure in one item alone? Then there was the diamond crown. He understood that that bauble had been cut up by a jeweller since the year 1819, and 1820, and that it had been kept at an expense of 8,000*l* or 9 000*l.* a year. Was it possible to conceive a greater waste of the public money? Then came 50,000*l.* to the Surveyor General of the Works for fitting up Westminster Abbey and Hall, in addition to the 111 000*l* he had already mentioned. When the gaudy and tinsel like manner in which they had been fitted up was remembered, it was evidently impossible that so much money could have been expended on them. A variety of items followed, one of them although small in amount, might well have been spared, it was the sum of 3,000*l.* to Sir George Naylor, towards making public the ceremonial. Now really the account of the ceremony might have been left to be handed down to the historian by those who were anxious that it should be preserved. To apply a sum of the public money to such a purpose was as wasteful as it was ostentatious. He would therefore move, as an amendment to the original motion, a Resolution—"That as the amount of 238,000*l.* for the expenses of His Majesty's Coronation, as stated in the papers which had been recently laid on the table, greatly exceeded the estimate of 100,000*l.* submitted to the House in 1820, it was expedient, before granting any further supply to his Majesty to appoint a select committee, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances and items of that expenditure, as also by what authority the sum of 138,000*l.* had been applied to the discharge of the Coronation expenses, without the previous sanction of a vote of that House."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when his right hon. and learned friend proposed the vote of 100,000*l.* stated it as an estimate so accurately computed that it would not possibly be exceeded.

After a short discussion, the House divided.—For the amendment, 65.—Against it, 110.—Majority, 45.—Adjourned.

[The House did not sit on Tuesday.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

Sir J. Macintosh presented a petition from the Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor in the Parish of St. Luke, in the county of Middlesex, stating that a large number of the inhabitants of that parish were Irish Roman Catholics; that the law respecting the marriage of Catholics in this country had produced a train of the greatest evils to the Catholics themselves, and brought much inconvenience to the parish. In consequence of those people omitting to have the ceremony of marriage performed by a protestant clergman, either before or after it had been performed by a catholic clergpman, their children were, in the eye of the law, bastards, and as such became chargeable on the parish although the parents might be removed. All these misfortunes, the demoralization of the people themselves, and the constant liability of the parish to be unjustly burdened with the maintenance of children, could be done away with by simply extending the same indulgence in the case of marriages to catholics, that was enjoyed by Jews and Quakers.

Mr Bennet said, he wished that the hon. and learned gentleman would lose no time in bringing in the bill, which, he stated, he had drawn up, but not offered to the House. Never before, he would venture to say, in any Christian country—never in any part of the world pretending to the character of civilization, did such a state of things exist as had been described in this petition. If there were any men in the House so low in intellect, so bereft of all decent feeling, so worthy of an odious name which no gentleman could with propriety repeat, as to say openly that this was a state of things which ought to be continued, he (Mr. Bennet) would again pray his honourable and learned friend to give such a person the opportunity of exhibiting himself to the world, to let the country see with admiring eyes the sort of persons who were sent there sometimes to represent the people, and establish the fact, that in England, which boasted of her superior lights and her advancement in knowledge there existed one—for he would fain hope there would be found no more—one who, as far as he was concerned, strove to bring discredit on his country by advocating a system which was the shame and disgrace of our Marriage Laws.

OLIVE, "PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND."

Sir G. Noel said, that on the 3d of March last he presented a petition from the lady describing herself as the Princess Olive, of Cumberland, praying that the House might take her case into consideration. He now rose to move that that petition be printed, and at the same time to give notice, that on Wednesday next he would move that it be referred to a committee. He thought it was full time this question should be decided one way or the other. He thought that it was not to the credit of Ministers, that this matter should be suffered to remain so long undetermined. If this lady was an imposter, it was for the credit of the Royal Family that that fact should be put out of doubt; but if she was not, it was still not for the credit of the Royal Family that her case should be so long neglected. He had no object in view but that of respect for the Royal Family, and a wish that justice should be done in bringing this question forward, he presented the petition, he abstained from moving that it be printed, in order to give the Government time to inquire into the case; but finding that they had since then done nothing in it, he was anxious that it should be decided one way or the other.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into an adjourned debate upon a motion by Mr. Western, respecting the alteration of the currency; and which, after some remarks from Messrs. Ricardo and Wodehouse, was put to a divison:—For the motion, 27. Against it, 96.—Majority against the motion, 69.—Adjourned.

In order to show the actual thriving state of the country, Mr. Peel, in the debate on the cash payments, instituted a comparison between the state of the country in 1817 and 1823. In 1817 the manufacturers were in the most distressing idleness, not more than two in nine being employed. In the great clothing districts, (including Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, and Huddersfield,) out of 3,360 inhabitants of a particular district, 757 were employed, and 1,164 entirely idle. At the commencement of the present year, the working class were well off—never better; the spinners were gaining 25s. and the weavers from 18s. to 25s. per week; the whole po[illegible] tion was quiet, and the poor rates, which [illegible] to 1821 had been 10s. in the pound, a[illegible] 3s. 1d. were in the last year only [illegible] sufficient the poor-rates, were, in 1820, [illegible] 35,000*l*; 1822, 19,000*l*; and i[illegible] ing to the estimates which had be[illegible] not be more tha[illegible] of two [illegible] ed, the [illegible] poor rates had dim[illegible] population of 84,000, which Birmingham contained, 27,500 were receiving parish relief; one-third of the working classes were out of employ, and the rest had only half-work; and the poor-rates were somewhat between 50 and 60,000*l.* In 1822, the whole body of the working people was well employed; that there was no disloyalty and no complaint. In the single parish of Birmingham, which was only a small part of the town, there were 425 houses recently erected. In 1820 the poor-rates were 52,000*l*; in 1821, 47,000*l.*; in 1822, 20,000*l.* thus evincing in the course of two years a diminution of 32,000*l.* In 1800 it was 13s. per week; in 1806, 10s 6d; in 1816, 4s. 6d; and in 1817, 3s. 3d. Many persons were restricted to half a pint of oatmeal per day for sustenance, and some had to labour during the night to obtain the means of purchasing even that portion of food. In Manchester, the quantity of goods manufactured was greater now than at any former period, although the profits were comparatively small. The number of buildings now erecting there were also greater than at any former time. And now with respect to wages, which in 1816 had been 4s. 6d; and in 1817 were 3s. 3d. we understood fine spinners (he begged pardon for entering into these details), at present earned 30s. a week, coarse spinners 28s and the weavers, who before earned 3s. 3d. per week, now received 10s. while theirs received 16s. a week. The poor rates had also fallen to 15,000l. in the year 1822.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

BARILLA DUTIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he did not intend to lay on a permanent duty on barilla for the purpose of encouraging the manufactory of kelp. There were, however, considerations in the present case worthy the attention of the House. The reductions on the duties of barilla last year took place at the end [illegible] Sessions, and when persons interested had not an opportunity of stating their objections. The representations that had been made from all quarters with respect to the terrible distress that would fall on the manufacturers of kelp, were such as he owned had a strong influence on his mind. There were eighty or one hundred thousand persons concerned in the trade. He owned he proposed those measures not on principle, but on the ground of compassion for the persons. He concluded by stating, that the duty on barilla should be raised from five to eight guneas, to begin in January, 1824, and to continue for five years, and moved a resolution accordingly.

Mr T. Wilson said a few words against the increase of the duty.

Mr H. Gurney said, it was a monstrous thing merely for an imaginary benefit to kelp manufacturers to impose a duty on one of the most necessary articles of life, namely, soap.

After a few words from Mr. Hume and Mr. Bennet,

The House divided.—For the motion, 100—Against it, 20.—Majority, 80.

BEER BILL.

The question being put that the Report of the Beer Bill be now received.

Mr. Monck said, the bill as it stood gave satisfaction to no one. The new sort of beer was only one-sixth stronger than the present table beer (i e. instead of six, five barrels were to be brewed from a quarter), and with this small increase of quality there was an increase of 150 per cent. duty, from 2s. to 5s. a barres. If it were allowed to brew beer at four barrels a quarter, sound beer could be brewed. With this alteration he would support the bill; as it stood he must oppose it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the proposed change from five to four barrels a quarter would absolutely ruin the porter brewers, whose beer would be scarcely superior in quality, and who would remain charged with 10s. a barrel.

Mr. Bernal opposed the bill. The precautions against mixing were futile as well as vexatious.

Mr. C. Smith opposed the bill.

Mr. Ricardo thought the bill would be inoperative.

Mr. Wodehouse concurred in the opposition to the bill.

The Marquis of Titchfield opposed the bill as it stood, and considered that it would have no tendency to encourage the brewing of a better sort of beer.

The House divided on the motion that the Report be received, which was carried by a Majority of 32 to 26.—Adjourned.

IRISH TITHES,—JUNE 16.

Mr. Goulburn moved the order of the day, the house go into a committee on the Irish Tithes' composition bill.

On the question that the Speaker leave the chair for that purpose,

[illegible]

[illegible] object [illegible] complished [illegible]

Mr. Wether[illegible] pect that the bi[illegible] only a useless w[illegible] ceed night after [illegible] various clauses.

Mr. Calcraft [illegible] fair to let the right hon. gent. [illegible] sure he had begun: he believed [illegible] could give him, (Mr. Goulburn) or his friends greater satisfaction than to be saved from their own measure. If the house rejected the bill, the right hon. gent. would only have to return to Ireland, and to tell the people there that he had had the most benevolent and praiseworthy views towards them; but that the House of Commons, regardless of the interest of Ireland had refused to let him proceed with a bill, which if completed and perfected as he wished, would have remedied all the grievances now complained of.

Colonel Barry thought that it would be better to put an extinguisher on the bill at once, rather than hurry it through in the present session. He had no objection to proceed with the completion of the bill if it were to stand over.

Mr. W. Bankes supported the amendment, as the bill in no shape could be rendered palatable to him.

Mr S. Rice concurred in the amendment, but gave Government some credit for a disposition to remedy existing evils. He feared, however, that this measure was not capable of modification. He had not said on a former occasion, that the commutation for the clergy ought to be calculated upon the average receipts of the last three years, but upon the average of a series of years.

Mr Hume contended that the house had great reason to complain that ministers had abandoned the ground upon which they introduced the bill.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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PLEMENT TO THE BOM ER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

When it was first introduced, he had asked the right hon. gentlemen whether the commutation was to be calculated upon the actual money receipts, and the answer was in the affirmative, calculating on an average of years. Now the right hon. gent. had brought in a clause to add one third more to those receipts. He (Mr. Hume) thought that the amendment would defeat the object of the hon. gentlemen (Mr. A. Ellis) If he wished to do away with the delusion let him allow the delusion to be completed, and then it would be seen how fully Ministers had been legislating.

Mr. Goulburn maintained that his conduct had been consistent with the answer he had given to Mr Hume in the opening of this business.

Mr. Peel argued that no delusion had been attempted by Government. Of this he was certain, that if the present bill was lost, he should despair of originating any one which could be satisfactory.

Mr. Abercromby considered the bill as utterly useless without the modified compulsory clause and proposed therefore to vote for the amendment. He, for his own part, attributed the rejection of that clause entirely to the right hon. secretary's (Mr. Peel's) sitting for the University of Oxford.

Mr. Canning admitted the inconvenience of occasionally giving the clergyman an augmentation of his income, but thought it far more dangerous to break through the rule upon which Government had uniformly acted of never compelling any transfer of property without giving the most ample indemnity. He trusted that the bill would not be lost in its present stage. If it was worth while to put it over to the next session, let it at least be first completed.

Lord Ebrington supported the amendment,

Mr. V. Fitzgerald (as we understood him) took the same side.

General Hart said a few words which did not reach the gallery.

Mr. Ricardo suggested the impossibility of fixing exactly under any circumstances, what should be the right of the clergyman.

Mr. W. Wynn supported the principle of ample compensation. He begged to remind the house, that in dealing with tithes it was not dealing merely with church property; one-third of the tithes in Ireland belonged to lay impropriators.

Sir J. Stewart said, that if the clergyman got the average of the last 7 years without any addition, he got more than he was entitled to. It was better, he thought, to put an extinguisher upon the present bill at once.

Mr. Calcraft said, that if the amendment was rejected, he would himself purpose a modified compulsory clause.

After a few words from Lord A. Hamilton, the house divided, and the numbers were,

For the amendment, 36—Against it, 51—Majority for the bill, 15.

On re-entering the gallery, we found the house in a committee upon the bill.

Colonel Barry said, that he apprehended the will would be recommitted after it was reprinted with the alterations.

Mr. Goulburn said, that the house would be best able to decide upon that point on seeing the bill reprinted.

A discussion took place upon the nature of the applotment, the question being whether the net or gross produce of the lands should be taken for the basis in fixing it. Various verbal amendments were proposed, some of which were carried.

The Committee proceeded to discuss the several clauses of the bill.

A variety of verbal alteratio ns having been agreed to,

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at about a quarter to two o'clock.

BELL'S MESSENGER.

LONDON.—MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1823.

CAUSE OF SPANISH INDEPENDENCE.

MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

A meeting was held on Friday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of assisting the brave people of Spain in the efforts they are now making to maintain their independence against the aggression of France. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present, were Earl Grosvenor, Earl Gosford; Lord Lynedoch; Lord Ebrington, M. P.; Lord W. Bentick, M. P.; Lord J. Russell, M. P.; Lord W. Russell, M. P.; Lord Nugent, M. P.; the Hon. J. Abercromby, M. P.; H. Brougham, Esq. M. P.; Dom. Browne, Esq. M. P.; Hon H. G. Bennet, M. P.; A. Baring, Esq. M. P.; J. Campbell, Esq. M. P.; E. Davenport, Esq. M. P.; T. Denman, Esq. M. P.; Colonel Davies, M. P.; E. Ellice, Esq. M. P.; General Sir Ronald Fergusson, M. P.; Henry Grattan, Esq. M. P.; J. P. Grant, Esq. M. P.; John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. M. P.; Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.; W. P. Honywood, Esq. M. P.; John G. Lambton, Esq. M. P, T. B. Lennard, Esq. M. P.; General Long; Sir James Macintosh M. P. John Maberly, Esq. M. P.; W. L. Maberly, Esq. M. P.; Joseph Marryat, Esq. M. P.; S. Marjoribanks, Esq. M. P.; J. B. Monck, Esq. M. P.; Sir G. Noel, M. P.; Hon C. A. Pelham, M. P.; Fyshe Palmer, Esq. M. P. David Ricardo Esq. M. P.; Hon. Lincester Stanhope, M. P.; S. C. Whitbread, Esq. M. P.; W. William, Esq. M. P.; Alderman Wood, M. P. &c. &c.

At half past 12 o'clock a loud call was made for the chair to be taken; but as the call was not observed.

Mr. Hume rose and said, that as the room was now quite as full as it could hold, he should with their approbation, propose that Lord Erskine should take the chair till Lord W. Bentick arrived, who was expected every moment.

Lord Erskine came forward, and was received with that warm and enthusiastic cheering which his long continued exertions in the cause of liberty and humanity have so richly merited. The feeble tone in which his Lordship spoke, prevented us from hearing what he said.

Lord W. Bentick then came forward. It was necessary for him first of all to state, that he was at Madrid in the year 1808, when the Emperor Napoleon was about to invade Spain in person He had been sent there by the commander of the British forces in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, to offer their co-operation to the Government of Spain, and arrange in what manner that co-operation could be given most effectually. "I wish to god," exclaimed Lord W. Bentick, "I could be employed again now upon the very same misson." (*Loud and reiterated cheers.*) It was almost impossible for the mind of man to conceive two cases more similar than the two invasions of Spain. In 1808 the same abominable and unjustifiable aggression as now was made upon the independence of Spain. (*Hear*) On the side of France there was was then, as now, a great superiority of military force led on by a great captain—he did not mention that latter circumstance as a parallel which existed at present (*a laugh*)—directed by an efficient Government, and backed by the continental Powers of Europe, at least by the German confederation, many of whose troops were then employed in the unholy purposes of France (*Hear hear*) On the side of Spain there was then, as he was afraid, there was now, an inefficient Government, her armies were then, as they were now, without much discipline, and in a state of disorganization and yet, notwithstanding the difficulties which then threatened it, he predicted, as he did now, that the cause of Spain would come out of the conflict victorious and triumphant.

Sir J. Macintosh said, their noble chairman had so completely exhausted the subject as to the military situation of Spain, that he would leave on their minds the picture which had been drawn of it, without any attempt to obscure or deface it. Their noble chairman though a soldier, was still the friend of liberty, and had told them that, on a former occasion, when he saw Spain ruined as it were in a military point of view, he still saw in it sufficient means of a successful popular defence. (*Cheers*) In the year 1808, when things appeared to be in a much worse situation than they were now, he wrote in a confidential, and therefore a cautious, letter of state, that he did not despair of the fortune of Spain (*Cheers.*) What, then, ought they to say to those men who now despaired of that fortune? He would remind them how Spain had triumphed, after the almost hopeless condition to which she appeared reduced in 1808 He would remind them that in 1814, after the restoration of Ferdinand to absolute power, the cause of liberty appeared as desperate, as to some people the cause of independence now appeared. But what was said of the day-star by a poet whom liberty gloried in enrolling among her champions, he would apply to liberty—

"So sinks the day star in the ocean bed,
"And yet anon repairs his drooping head
"And tricks his beams, and with new spangled ore,
"Flames in the forehead of the morning sky.

Such was the light in which he loved to contemplate the rising hopes of Spain (*Cheers.*) If there was any man present who loved to contemplate them through a darker medium, he was of opinion that he was not in his proper situation in that room. He could wish to have it inscribed over the entrance into that hall, "Let no slave of power, let no follower of fortune, let no summer friend of freedom enter here. Let cowards keep at a distance, nor pollute by their breath the atmosphere of liberty (*cheers.*)—let them crowd the courts of tyrants; for we are sure, that the slightest change in the breath of fortune will make them desert the tyrants to whom they are now offering up their flattering hymns of praise. We need no such aid; we ask for no such defenders. Liberty can receive no support from such creatures." It was gratifying to reflect, that in looking back on the history of mankind, there was no human cause that was so independent of fortune as liberty. He called upon the young who were most ardent in the cause of liberty, to state whether the defeats of liberty on the plains of Chæronæa and Pharsalia had not kindled as much emotion in their minds as its victorious efforts at Marathon. (*Cheers*) He called upon them to state whether the glorious death of Cato filled them with terror or exercised them to do or die in defence of freedom. He asked them whether the fall of Kociusko did not warm their hearts as much—and he could carry the comparison no farther—as the Godlike triumph of Washington. (*Immense cheering.*) the honest and independent poet whom he had before —"That dishonest victory
"At Chæronæa fatal to liberty,
"Killed with report that old man eloquent." (cheers.)

He trusted the example of this day, followed as he had no doubt it would be, in every part of the country, would prove to the world what were the feelings of Englishmen. The struggle now going on was one between despotism and rational liberty. It was he might add, the last fight for freedom on the Continent. On the bravery and unconquerable spirit of the heroic people engaged, and on the countenance and support which they might receive from this country he rested his hopes of Spanish success. It was to render homage to this great cause, and following the path which he had trod from his youth, that he now raised his feeble voice. If his effort was feeble, he was consoled by the reflection that he should be followed by those who, with filial duty, would be ready to defend by their eloquence their parent liberty from the daring menace of its assassins. The learned gentleman concluded, amidst loud cheers, by moving—"That every nation possesses the right of choosing the laws and institutions by which they shall be governed, and that to admit an interference with this right to any degree or on any pretext, is to forfeit all claim to the blessings and dignity of independence."

Mr. Marryat seconded the Resolution.

Lieut Gen. Lord Lynedoch next came forward to propose the second Resolution, and was received with loud cheering.

Mr. Brougham.—He would say, let the public voice be raised all over England in echoing the sentiments of this vast meeting. Let all political animosity be henceforth abandoned; let contending parties be dumb: let the rancour of religious sects be heard no more but let all the heretofore contending professions, sects, and parties, make one common cause in the support of civil and religious liberty, and in the expression of their abhorrence of the wicked attempt of those who would put it down. (*Cheers*) He joined with the meeting in the hatred of tyranny. He detested tyranny and tyrants from the bottom of his heart; but deep and bitter as was his execration of them, he nevertheless wished that he could see some of them here just once more. (*Cheering*) Hateful sights on which the eye could not dwell with pleasure, he should desire to be short—but still, even for a moment he should wish to see them here once again. (*Hear*) Let them come, if they dared. They had been amongst us once, but he believed they then visited our shores under false pretences. (*Loud cheering*) they knew the English were a free people and heartily despised all depots; but they came in company with our freeborn heroes, who had conquered with them in a cause which they had supported only from hypocritical views, and with the view of turning the conquest at a future day to their own tyrannic purpose. (*Cheers.*) Let them come there now, he repeated, and see how they would be received by the English nation—whether it would be in neutrality?—(*cheers*)—that specie of neutrality which we were expected to observe with respect to Spain? Not a word will be said—not a voice raised to express the sentiments of the people towards them. No; but if they had the feelings of men, which he much doubted (*hear, hear*)—they would be affected by the deep and deathlike silence of their reception affording a striking contrast in 1823, to the clamorous plaudits which were raised for them in 1814. The present would be the first of a thousand meetings in ever part of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in which would be expressed the general national feelings in support of the cause of liberty and Spain. (*Loud cheering,*)

The second Resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Baring moved "That the courage & moderation with which the Spaniards liberated themselves from the yoke of domestic tyranny, are worthy of the spirit and character of those who had before repelled foreign aggression: and so far from being a ground of complaint, should in the eyes of every independent nation, and more particularly of England, give them a fresh claim to the gratitude of mankind,"

Lord J. Russell seconded the Resolution

Mr. Denman next presented himself and observed, that when our Government, by its neutrality gave a sanction to the butchery of the brave Spaniards, it was the duty of the people to rescue their name from the imputation of being parties to the transaction. Well, indeed, might the Spaniards repeat their own proverb—"God defend me from my friends, and I shall take care of my enemies," Was ever such friendly mediation seen as that of England had been in the case of Spain! The learned gentleman concluded amidst loud cheering, by moving—"That the war now made on Spain by the King of France for the avowed purpose of depriving the Spanish people of the sacred right of self government, is an unprincipled and atrocious violation, not only of the freedom of the Spaniards, but of the principles which form the basis of all human society.

The Resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously

Lord Ebrington, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Waithman, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Grey Bennet, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in strong terms in favour of the Spanish cause.

The meeting then adjourned. We understand that 4795*l.* has been already subscribed, of which 1,643*l* were collected at the meeting.

Mr. Lambton subscribed One Thousand Pounds: Sir Francis Bardett Five Hundred, and though last, not least, a band of noble hearted artisans proposed to raise by weekly contributions the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds in support of Spanish exertions against Burbon aggression. Their letter and proposal greatly interested the meeting. Blessings attend them. May they never want those comforts which a free country and a happy fire-side bestow.

At a Court of Common Council holden at Guildhall on Tuesday last, the City very liberally voted 1000*l.* in aid of the Spanish Cause. The proposition, however, was not carried without a very warm struggle, The numbers were —For the grant, 74 Against it, 25.—Majority for the grant, 49.—On Friday, the same Court also voted 1,000*l.* in aid of the Greek Cause.

A vessel has arrived in the river which left Barcelona in the latter end of April, and as all the communications from thence have been lately very imperfect, and frequently, perhaps, stopped in their way through France, it has become of importance, though a little out of date, to ascertain the real state of the city at that period. The Captain reports, that the observation he was enabled to make during a stay there of some duration, convinces him that the population is entirely unanimous in favour of the Constitution, and also disposed to make every sacrifice, to maintain it. As an instance of this devotion, he mentions that there has been inscribed in large letters, along the fronts of the houses in the principal street, the whole of the articles of the Constitution.

Tarragona and other places on the coast were also strongly devoted to the Constitution. At the period of the attempt on Valencia by the Army of the Faith, the Militia of Barcelona volunteered marching to its relief, though at a distance of more than 150 miles. They returned in high order and discipline, after having accomplished that object.

THE TIMES.

LONDON, TUESDAY. JUNE 17, 1823.

PENINSULAR NEWS.

The news from the Peninsula is of a mixed character, that from Spain certainly appears more favourable to the cause which every upright man has at heart than any which it has been our lot to announce recently. Moncey's positions, as announced by the *Moniteur*, evince an incapacity to effect an important object till he shall have received reinforcements. But this is not all, the account which he gives of Mina is truly interesting. It reminds one of Swift's account of the celebrated Lord Peterborough in the same country, who was incessantly appearing, to the great discomposure of his enemies, where and when he was least expected, like one rising from the dead. Moncey is duly occupying himself with the recounoissance of Barcelona, when he is suddenly awakened into life and bustle by the news of Mina's re-appearance in his rear, in the Cerdagene. "Eroles and St. Pries." quoth Moncey, "must be on his traces." It might have been as well if the Commander-in-chief had been there too!

We learn from very good authority, that the Duke d'Angouleme painfully expresses his surprise, that up to the present time he has not had the slightest proposition of peace made to him so that if we may use such an antithesis he advances without succeeding. He is disposed to inter into partial negotiations with any Chiefs or Commanders that may be near him. To these the fate of Abisbal offers no very tempting lure in the way of example. The reports respecting this worthy are various. Some assert that, having been sent off to France as a place of security by the Duke d'Angouleme, with what his Highness thought proper precautions, he had notwithstanding been arrested on the road, and shot by order of the French Regency! There appear to us to be some irreconcileable inconsistencies in this story: yet we may gather from them the assurance, that the subject of the report itself is suffering the usual lot of traitors—receiving no great attention from those whom he has served, and hated as he deserves by those whom he has betrayed.

The rumours of anti-revolutionary movements in Portugal acquire greater strength; but in these, also, there are some inconsistencies. We refer our readers for particulars to the accounts

THE ISLAND, OR CHRISTIAN AND [illegible] COMRADES.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BYRON.

It is scarcely necessary to recal to the recollection of our readers that the gallant and adventuring spirit of naval enterprise has in various instances been celebrated by the congenial muse of Lord Byron. The Island supplies another proof of his attachment to associations connected with the Ocean—that Ocean, the sublime unity of which he has so strongly felt and so finely sung. It may be gathered from the title-page, that in subject and versification it bears greater affinity to "The Corsair" than to any other of the previous productions of his Lordship, and such is doubtless the fact, although the tone of its romance is somewhat less garish, and the occasional sallies of the meditative spirit of the author more profound and more frequent. With the main incident Lord Byron has connected some beautiful poetical *materiel* from "Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands;" the result being a tale in four cantos, in which, like Prospero, the Noble Author "by his so potent art" makes a mere locality in respect to scenery and incident, pass through the fine alembic of his imagination, to the production of another proof of the fertile genius and inexhaustible resource by which he is so strongly distinguished.

The first canto opens with the course of the Bounty on the evening preceding the mutiny at break of day when it became the guilty capture of—

Young hearts, which languished for some sunny isle,
Where summer years and summer women smile;
Men without country, who, too long estranged,
Had found no native home, or found it changed,
And, half uncivilized, preferred the cave
Of some soft savage to the uncertain wave—
The gushing fruits that Nature gave untilled;
The wood without a path but where they willed;
The field o'er which promiscuous plenty poured
Her horn; the equal land without a lord;
The wish,—which ages have not yet subdued
In man—to have no master save his mood;
The Earth, whose mine was on its face, unsold
The glowing sun and produce all its gold;
The freedom which can call each grot a home;
The general garden, where all steps may roam;
Where Nature owns a nation as her child,
Exulting in the enjoyment of the wild,
Their shells, their fruits, the only wealth they know;
Their unexploring navy, the canoe;
Their sport, the dashing breakers and the chase;
Their strangest sight, an European face;—
Such was the country which these strangers yearned
To see again, a sight they dearly earned.

A fine sketch of the general incidents of the mutiny takes up the rest of the canto, which ends with the following spirited description and very exquisite triple simile, which, although anything but obvious, is beautifully easy and unforced:—

"Huzza! for Otaheite!" was the cry,
As stately swept the gallant vessel by.
The breeze springs up; the lately flapping sail
Extends its arch before the growing gale;
In swifter ripples stream aside the seas,
Which her bold bow flings off with dashing ease.
Thus Argo ploughed the Euxine's virgin foam;
But those she wafted still looked back to home—
These spurn their country with their rebel bark,
And fly her as the raven fled the ark;
And yet they seek to nestle with the dove,
And tame their fiery spirits down to love.

The second canto opens with a song of a female native of the Island of Toobonai, the framework and imagery of which are borrowed from Mariner's book. It is too long for entire quotation, and partial extracts would be insufficient. The passage which follows it is highly characteristic of the occasional sombre energy and condensed satire of Lord Byron. The two lines in particular, which we have marked, felicitously comprehend the whole system of the Holy Allies, and of the Bourbon politics in Spain, in a single couplet. The personification of the mountain Chimborazo too is most characteristically lofty and emphatic.

Thus rose a song—the harmony of times
Before the winds blew Europe o'er these climes.
True, they had vices—such are Nature's growth—
But only the Barbarian's—we have both:
The sordes of civilization, mixed
With all the savage which man's fall hath fixed.
Who hath not seen Dissimulation's reign,
The prayers of Abel linked to deeds of Cain;
Who such would see, may from his lattice view,
[illegible] *new* no more, save where Columbia [illegible]rs
[illegible]giants, born by Freedom to her sphe[illegible]es,
[illegible]here Chimborazo, over air, earth, wave,
Glares with his Titan eye, and sees no slave.

The songtress of Toobonai is the heroine of the tale, the following portrait of her is very beautiful:—

There sate the gentle savage of the wild,
In growth a woman, though in years a child,
As childhood dates within our colder clime;
Where naught is ripened rapidly save crime;
The infant of an infant world, as pure
From Nature—lovely, warm, and premature;
Dusky like Night, but Night with all her stars,
Or cavern sparkling with its native spars;
With eyes that were a language and a spell,
A form like Aphrodite's in her shell,
With all her loves around her on the deep,
Voluptuous as the first approach of sleep;
Yet full of life—for through her tropic cheek
The blush would make its way, and all but speak;
The sun-born blood suffus'd her neck, and threw
O'er her clear nut-brown skin a lucid hue,
Like coral reddening through the darkened wave,
Which draws the diver to the crimsoned cave
Such was this daughter of the Southern Seas,
Herself a billow in her energies,
To bear the bark of other's happiness,
Nor feel a sorrow till their joy grew less.

A young mutineer is the lover of this Yarico:—

And who is he? the blue-eyed northern child
Of isles more known to man, but scarce less wild;
The fire-haired offspring of the Hebrides,
Where roars the Pentland with its whirling seas;
Rocked in his cradle by the roaring wind,
The tempest-born in body and in mind,
His young eyes opening on the ocean-foam,
Had from that moment deemed the deep his home,
The giant comrade of his pensive mood,
The sharer of his craggy solitude,
The only Mentor of his youth, where'er
His bark was borne; the sport of wave and air;
A careless thing, who placed his choice in chance,
Nursed by the legends of his land's romance,
Eager to hope, but not less firm to bear,
Acquainted with all feelings save despair.
Placed in the Arab's clime, he would have been
As bold a rover as the sands have seen,
And braved their thirst with as enduring lip
As Ishmael, wafted on his desart-ship;
Fixed upon Chili's shore, a proud Cacique;
On Hellas' mountains, a rebellious Greek;
Born in a tent, perhaps a Tamerlane.

A fine poetical description of the reception & manner of life of the mutineers in this island is not, we fear, of a nature to take away the temptation to rebel:—

Kind was the welcome of the sun-born sires,
Kind still their daughters, gentler fires.
Their union grew; the children of the storm
Found beauty linked with many a dusky form;
While these in turn admired the paler glow,
Which seemed so white in climes that knew no snow.
The chace, the race, the liberty to roam,
The soil where every cottage shewed a home;
The sea-spread net, the lightly-launched canoe,
Which stemmed the studded Archipelago,
O'er whose blue bosom rose the starry isles;
The healthy slumber, earned by sportive toils;
The palm, the loftiest Dryad of the woods,
Within whose bosom infant Bacchus broods.
While eagles scarce build higher than the crest
Which shadows o'er the vineyard in her breast;
The cava feast, the yam, the cocoa's root,
Which bears at once the cup, and milk, & fruit;
The bread-tree, which, without the ploughshare, yields
The unreaped harvest of unfurrowed fields,
And bake its unadulterated loaves
Without a furnace in unpurchased groves,
And flings off famine from its fertile breast,
A priceless market for the gathering guest;—
These, with the luxuries of seas and woods,
The airy joys of social solitudes,
Tamed each rude wanderer to the sympathies
Of those who were more happy if less wise,
Did more than Europe's discipline had done,
And civilized civilization's son!

In allusion to the loves of Neuha and Torquil, Lord Byron gives the following strong reflection: we need not add that it is in his own peculiar way:—

His heart was tamed to that voluptuous state,
At once Elysian and effeminate,
Which leaves no laurels o'er the hero's urn;—
These wither when for aught save blood they burn:
Yet when their ashes in their nook are laid.
Doth not the myrtle leave as sweet a shade?
Had Cæsar known but Cleopatra's kiss,
Rome had been free, the world had not been his.

Done for the earth? We feel them in our shame:
The gory sanction of his glory staine
The rust which tyrants cherish on our chains.
Though Glory, Nature, Reason, Freedom, bid
Roused millions do what single Brutus did,—
Sweep these mere mock-birds of the despot's song
From the tall bough where they have perched so long,
Still are we hawked at by such mousing owls,
And take for falcons those ignoble fowls,
When but a world of freedom would dispel
The bugbears, as their terrors show too well.

The happiness of the lovers is interrupted by news that a strange sail is in the offing, which intelligence is brought by a right son of Neptune one of the coarser mutineers: the portrait is most happy:

Our sailor's jacket, though in ragged trim,
His constant pipe which never yet burned dim,
His foremast air, and somewhat rolling gait,
Like his dear vessel, spoke his former state;
But then a sort of kerchief round his head,
Not over tightly bound, nor nicely spread;
And stead of trowsers (ah! too early torn!
For even the mildest woods will have their thorn)
A curious sort of somewhat scanty mat.
Now served for inexpressibles and hat;
His naked feet and neck, and sunburnt face,
Perchance might suit alike with either race.
His arms were all his own, our Europe's growth,
Which two worlds bless for civilizing both;
The musket swung behind his shoulder broad,
And somewhat stooped by his marine abode,
But brawny as the boar's; and hung beneath,
His cutlass drooped, unconscious of a sheath,
Or lost or worn away; his pistols were
Linked to his belt, a matrimonial pair—
(Let not this metaphor appear a scoff,)
Though one missed fire, the other would go off;
These, with a bayonet, not so free from rust
As when the arm-chest held its brighter trust,
Completed his accoutrements, as Night
Surveyed him in his garb heteroclite.

The Ship is one from Britain in search of the mutineers who headed by Christian, makes a desperate stand but are obliged to fly; and by the assistance of the bride of Torquil, the few surviving fugitives including himself and Christian embark in a couple of canoes which are furnished by the natives. They are closely pursued by the ship's boats; and by a manœuvre of the beautiful savage all the mutineers and their assistants get into one canoe leaving herself and Torquil in the other. Both, however are rapidly followed and the lovers make towards a rock, which is thus described:—

Not distant from the isle of Toobonai,
A black rock rears its bosom o'er the spray,
The haunts of birds, a desert to mankind,
Where the rough seal reposes from the wind,
And sleeps unwieldly in this cavern dun,
Or gambols with huge frolic in the sun:
There shrilly to the passing oar is heard
The startled echo of the ocean bird,
Who rears on its bare breast the callow brood,
The feathered fishers of the solitude.
A narrow segment of the yellow sand
On one side forms the outline of a strand;
Here the young turtle, crawling from his shell,
Steals to the deep where in his parents dwell,
Chipped by the beam, a nursling of the day,
But hatched for ocean by the fostering ray;
The rest was one bleak precipice, as o'er
Gave mariners a shelter and despair,
A spot to make the saved regret the deck
Which late went down, and envy the lost wreck.

Neuha without explanation induces her confiding lover to approach within the canoe's length of this tremendous rock, the ship's crew still drawing on them, whensuddenly calling on Torquil as expert a diver as herself, they both plunge into the ocean and disappear, to the infinite astonishment and superstitious horror of the pursuing seamen, who watch in vain for their re-appearance.

And where was he the Pilgrim of the deep,
Following the Nereid? Had they ceased to weep,
For ever? or received in coral caves,
Wrung life and pity from the softening waves,

The answer is a narrative and description, which no doubt the majority of our readers will recognize to be founded in a highly romantic tradition given by Mariner.

Young Neuha plunged into the deep, and he
Followed: her tract beneath her native sea
Was as a native's of the element,
So smoothly, bravely, brilliantly she went,
Leaving a streak of light behind her heel,
Which struck and flashed like an amphibious steel.
Closely and scarcely less expert to trace
The depths where divers hold the pearl in chase,
Torquil, the nursling of the northern seas,
Pursued her liquid steps with art and ease.
Deep—deeper for an instant Neuha led
The way—then upward soared—and as she spread [illegible]locks,
Laughed, and the sound [illegible]
the rocks.
They had gained a centr[illegible]
again,
But looked for tree, and field, and sky, [illegible]
vain.
Around she pointed to a spacious cave
Whose only portal was the keyless wave
(A hollow archway by the sun unseen.
Save through the billows glassy veil of green,
In some transparent ocean holiday,
When all the finny people are at play)
Wiped with her hair the brine from Torquil's eyes,
And clapped her hands with joy at his surprise;
Led him to where the rock appeared to jut
And form a something like a Triton's hut;
For all was darkness for a space, till day
Through clefts above let in a sobered ray;
As in some old cathedral's glimmering aisle
The dusty monuments from light recoil,
Thus sadly in their refuge submarine
The vault drew half her shadow from the scene.

In this grotto, which is beautifully imagined for the brief discription of Mariner, Neuha has made provision for a residence, until the departure of the ship, which soon takes place. The fate of Christian and his little band is a departure from fact. Pursued by the crew, they fly to a small barren island, and after a desperate resistance, are killed to a man;—a finale to which being so much at war with his known fate, we are not quite reconciled.

Such is "The Island," our advertence to which will of course not be regarded as criticism, but a mere attempt to illustrate our quotation by a brief general notice. Thus assisted, critical observation is rendered the less necessary; we shall therefore content ourselves with a conclusive remark that in "The Island" Lord Byron exhibits most of his leading characteristics; and consequently that little wits and great liars who judging by themselves can imagine no power of departure from them may be saved an useless expenditure of falsehood; unless, indeed like Snake in the School for Scandal, their means of living consists in the badness of their characters, and in their readiness to dispense with common honesty & veracity at every possible opportunity.

We must not forget to observe, that the very interesting Narrative of the Mutiny of the Bounty is appended to "The Island," affording a convenient revival of the associations connected with that singular event in those who have formerly perused it, and supplying almost another poem to those who have not. As the origin too of the singular and romantic existing population of Pitcairn's Island, its republication will be welcome to many. Q.

REVENUE OFFICERS FORCIBLY CARRIED OFF TO AMERICA.—Dublin, May 20. On Tuesday last, Mr. Tudor, Police Magistrate, accompanied by Mr. Farrel, Chief Peace Officer, proceeded to Dunleary, in pursuance of an order from Mr. Gregory, Under Secretary of State, to take measures for preventing a vessel called the "William of Dublin," from getting out to sea, in consequence of the want of necessary accommodation for the passengers on board during their voyage to Quebec. Mr. Tudor and Mr. Farrell found the vessel riding at anchor, in Kingstown Bay, ready to put to sea; her burden was but *ninty-three tons*, and she had on board *one huudred and fifty-six passengers*, being the number of *one hundred and nine persons* more than the allowance per ton, as very properly and humanely directed by Act of Parliament. The passengers were all labourers of the lowest description, and the want of ventilation, the crowded state of the hold, the absence of all arrangements, for comfort, cleanliness, decency, or convenience, occasioned a horrible stench; several were totally unprovided with a place to lay themselves down, and the whole presented a scene not very unlike the shocking tales related of slave ships. The Magistrate and Mr. Farrell waited on board all day for the Captain, and as he did not appear at night they left two revenue officers on board in charge of the vessel, and returned to town. During the night the Captain came on board, and knowing his case to be desperate, he determined on a desperate remedy, and actually put to sea with the officers on board. As soon as the circumstance was discovered, two revenue cruizers were dispatched after him, but as yet no account has been received of him.

A nice Distinction—A soldier of the Foot Guards recently brought a woman before a Public Magistrate for robbing him of 3s. 9d. The woman was placed at the bar, and the soldier began to state his complaint, when he was interrupted by the Magistrate with a "Why you are drunk Sir"—"Your Worship—(hiccup)—I'm not, as you may say, exactly drunk—(hiccup)—but my comrade there is more soberer nor what I am."—(hiccup)—The comrade was called forward, and, as he advanced to the table, he had evidently great difficulty in keeping his perpendicular. At the table he arrived, however, and setting himself in the exact attitude of "Attention!" upon drill, he stared with all his might in the Magistrate's face—"Well, Sir, are you sober!" he was asked; and twinkling his eyes for a moment or two, as if deliberating on a correct and proper answer, he replied, "as nearly as possible, your Worship." The Magistrate himself could not refrain from laughing at the erect solemnity with which this discriminating answer was given; but he declined interrogating further, and the woman was dismissed.

Legal Advice.—"Sir," said a barber to an attorney who was passing his door, 'will you tell me if this is a good seven-shilling piece?" The lawyer, pronouncing the piece good, deposited it in his pocket, adding, with great gravity, "If you'll send your lad to my office, I'll return the four-pence.

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1823.

IN THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

A true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates; being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of this Court, under the Acts of the 39th & 40th and of the 53th George the Third, previous to the 20th day of October 1823, of which any part now remains in his hands, or in the hands of the Accountant General of this Court; shewing the gross amount received, the payment made thereout, and the balance that appears to the credit of each respective Estate: also of all Administrations, whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since 10th day of March last.

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1823.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General, exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1823.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Sarah Kemp, widow of Francis Kemp, ...	14654 3 90	866 3 80	13788 0 10		
Richard J. Williams, Ensign	1739 2 90	575 1 88	1364 1 05		
Samuel Fotheringham, Cornet M. Est.	2108 3 70	268 0 10	1840 3 60		
Robert Bruce, Lieutenant	970 1 94	382 3 91	587 2 03		
Mathew Broadly, Dº.	166 3 68	24 0 48	142 3 20		
George Murphy, Conductor of Stores, ...	211 2 50	8 0 25	203 2 25		
James Clement Page, Lieut.	922 2 00	497 3 73	424 2 27		
Thomas Hiffe, Captain, ...	8350 2 94	1081 2 25	7269 0 69		
James Coates, Conductor of Bullocks, ...	2474 3 99	495 0 01	1979 3 98		
Robert Gray Mackay, Lt. H. M. 78th Regt.	7198 0 08	1414 3 06	5753 1 02		Claims given in on behalf of different persons against this Estate by Lieut Col. Adams of H. M 78th Regiment to which Regt. the Deceased belonged still remain unsatisfied, amounting in India to Sa. Rs. 1454, and in England to £ 166 16 4 exclusive of Interest.
Jarrett Edwards, Lieut.	4712 0 82	4381 1 06	330 3 76		
John Sampson, Captain	1959 3 85	115 0 30	1826 3 05		
William Robinson, Mariner	24782 0 00	17981 1 05	6780 2 95		
William Harris, Lieut. Madras Est.	1539 3 46	1438 3 21		101 0 25	The Balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lt Charles Cobb was entitled.
Daniel Fitzgerald Griffin, Lieut. Col. Mad. Est.	6011 1 50	5610 3 04	400 2 46		The Balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut. N. Aiden was entitled.
Henry Tolcher, Captain	477 1 58	454 1 47		23 0 11	
Andrew Matthew, Lieut. Marine	1224 2 09	1183 2 09		41 0 00	The Balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Lieut R. Bennett was entitled.
Alexander Maxwell, Lieut.	260 0 72	236 2 94		23 1 78	The Balance is the proportional part of deceased's Estate to which Peter Boxley was entitled.
Joseph Randall, Ensign	957 2 83	318 3 75	618 3 10		
William Jayne, Lieut;	1000 3 50	547 3 84	452 3 66		
Edward Andrew Robinson, Merchant	3060 3 87	392 2 09	2668 1 18		
Thomas Savage Robinson, Lieut.	935 0 0	340 1 00	592 3 06		
James Castle, Conductor of Ordnance, ...	82 3 1	11 0 06		78 3 04	
Thomas Brown, Ensign Marine Batt.	47 1	42 2 [illegible]		4 3 76	
George Webb, Sub-Conductor, ...	166 [illegible]	[illegible]		43 0 82	
William Williams, Conductor, ...	82 3 2	[illegible] 7		72 0 50	
John Murray, Sub-Conductor, ...	65 [illegible]	[illegible]		56 0 52	
Lionel Inglis, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ...	542 [illegible]	21	318 3 63	7 3 59	
James Boyne, Lieut. Madras Est.	1283 [illegible]	116 [illegible]		115 3 20	The Balance is amount of dividend on Claims from Madras unpaid.
Thomas Anderson, Captain 1	9th N. I.	1162 [illegible]	115 [illegible]		7 0 59	The Balance is dividend due Bezonjee Buttonjee.
Hugh Massey, Captain Madras Est.	5224 [illegible]	592 [illegible]			Balance paid amongst Creditors.
John Lyall, Lieut. Col.	4194 [illegible]	5469 0 4[illegible]	26476 2 22		A Madras Claim of Rupees 52 1 48 filed against this Estate.
Henry Heath, Lieut.	471 [illegible]	444 1 7[illegible]		26 3 21	A Gold Watch with the Registrar.
William Charles Lenn, Lieut.	3059 [illegible]	2778 0 9[illegible]	281 2 62		The Balance is the distributive share with Interest due the next of Kin; the Widow having been paid her moiety Rs. 236 1 02.
George Strachan, Lieut. Madras Est.	364 [illegible]	364 0 9[illegible]			Balance paid amongst Creditors.
Edward McDonell, Lieut. H. M. 56th.	2362 [illegible]	1049 2 [illegible]	1313 1 21		
Thomas Henderson, Master Mariner	387 [illegible]	294 3 02		92 3 78	
Edward Reel, Auctioneer	4[illegible]	457 3 26		11 0 26	
George Sparkes Cooper, Ensign E. Regt.	697 1 11	601 2 75	95 2 36		
William Griffiths, Ord. Seaman	59 [illegible]	11 3 99		47 3 40	
William Edwards, Cooper's Mate	99 0 80	35 3 84		63 0 96	
J. F. Nelson, formerly Ensign H. M. 56th Regt.	4200 0 21	1399 3 73	2800 0 48		
Charles Maxwell, Lieut. Col. H. M. 67th	8128 2 59	4015 2 04	4113 0 55		A further sum of Rs. 24 3 64 paid Lieut. Col. Cowper, Attorney of Administratrix.
Jeremiah Kemp, Master Artificer Rocket Corps	3184 1 78	3184 1 78			
William Hilton, Lieut. 14th Regt. N. I.	1115 0 86	806 3 02	299 1 97	8 3 37	Balance Rupees 748 2 0[illegible] paid Messrs. Forbes & Co. on account of Michael Turner Esq. the Father of the deceased.
[illegible]	1331 0 95	1331 0 95			
[illegible]	4877 3 89	3783 2 64	1094 1 25		
[illegible]	[illegible] 0 37	279 3 81	351 0 56		
[illegible]	[illegible]	59722 1 74		75 0 35	
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 2 80		101 1 25	
[illegible]	[illegible]	3 3 87		50 1 61	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		22 2 63	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		24 0 05	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		27 0 25	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		2 2[illegible]	

DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1823.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1823.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Revd. Richd. Chas. Jackson, Chaplain	12881 0 03	12881 0 03	———	———	Balance divided amongst Creditors.
Roger Francis Hereford, Watchmaker, ...	57169 0 20	55513 3 36	1625 0 49	30 0 35	Bond Creditors paid in full. Small accounts not bearing Interest paid in full. Other Creditors in India have been paid 95 per cent. Since which payments, two Claims have been preferred by parties in England, amounting to £ 1166, 5, Sterling.
Arabella Jackson, widow, ...	1157 1 28	921 0 85	236 0 43	———	A payment of Rs. 435 ,, 40 for a Monument erected at the request of Mrs. Jackson's friends in Bombay is included in the amount 921 ,, 85 paid. The payment for the Monument has however not been allowed by the Master in Equity.
Henry Bosc, Lieut. Nizam's Service, ...	1559 1 18	1559 1 18	———	———	Balance divided amongst Creditors.
Matross Michael Cuine, Artillery....	7 1 10	0 3 45	———	6 1 65	
——— William Tongue, ...	24 2 95	2 2 94	———	22 0 01	
——— Thomas Lee, ...	7 0 97	0 3 44	———	6 1 55	
——— William Canning, ...	23 2 09	2 2 70	———	20 3 39	
——— William Mousley, E. R.	52 3 53	5 0 57	———	47 2 96	
——— T. Harroll, ...	52 3 53	5 0 57	———	47 2 96	
——— S. Evanew, ...	59 1 17	5 3 85	———	53 1 32	
——— Richard Freeman, ...	9 1 34	0 3 86	———	8 1 48	
——— H. Hamilton.	23 0 11	2 2 60	———	20 1 51	
——— Richard Dixon, ...	5 0 33	0 3 01	———	4 1 32	
——— James Wilcox, ...	2 2 77	0 1 77	———	2 1 00	
——— Owen Beyland, ...	2 0 62	0 1 62	———	1 3 00	
——— James Belcher, ...	4 0 81	0 2 84	———	3 1 97	
——— James Hawkins, ...	14 3 44	1 2 97	———	13 0 47	
——— John Shepherd, ...	3 1 10	0 2 65	———	2 2 45	
——— James Kairnes, ...	27 2 09	2 3 50	———	24 2 59	
——— John Fitzgerald, ...	65 0 02	6 3 00	———	58 1 02	
——— George Moxon, ...	16 1 14	1 3 25	———	14 1 89	
——— John Westley, ...	2 2 74	0 1 74	———	2 1 00	
——— John Leary, ...	27 2 06	2 3 50	———	24 2 56	
——— James Collins, ...	8 0 96	0 3 64	———	7 1 32	
——— William Conway, ...	7 2 05	0 3 50	———	6 2 55	
——— Edward Burnes, ...	19 1 82	1 3 89	———	17 1 93	
——— Charles Johnstone, ...	14 3 40	1 2 97	———	13 0 43	
——— William Fryer, ...	21 0 85	2 0 24	———	19 0 61	
——— Michael Handlin, ...	14 3 49	1 2 97	———	13 0 52	
——— Thomas Thorn, ...	16 3 41	1 3 37	———	15 0 04	
——— John Morrison, ...	8 2 75	0 3 73	———	7 3 02	
——— John Jones, ...	6 3 75	0 3 38	———	6 0 37	
——— Joseph Graham, ...	28 2 08	2 3 70	———	25 2 38	
——— Joseph Maxwell	2 3 88	0 2 54	———	2 1 34	
——— ———Wallace, ...	2 3 88	0 0 59	———	2 3 29	
——— James Tropwell, E. R.	2 2 06	0 2 06	———	2 0 00	
——— Andrew Oir, ...	23 3 63	2 2 78	———	21 0 85	
——— Robert Prestley, ...	4 1 07	0 2 85	———	3 2 22	
——— Phillip Reilly, ...	14 2 05	1 2 90	———	12 3 15	
——— John Murray, ...	24 0 03	2 2 80	———	21 1 23	
——— James Michie, ...	9 3 99	0 3 99	———	9 0 00	
——— James Green, ...	12 3 56	1 0 57	———	11 2 99	
——— James Butler, ...	5 3 68	0 3 18	———	5 0 50	
Serjt. James Adams, ...	6 0 49	0 3 22	———	5 1 27	
Serjt. John White, Pioneers	24 3 25	17 3 52	———	6 3 73	
Henry Chitty, Midshipman	209 2 37	120 2 09	———	89 0 28	
Mathew Boles, Master Mariner	288 3 45	287 2 60	———	1 0 85	The Balance is dividend due to Cursetjee Sorabjee.
Richard James, Ensign H. M. 67th Regt.	930 3 21	382 1 03	548 2 18	———	
Robert Colegate, Assistant Surgeon, ...	3594 2 29	3594 2 29	———	———	Balance of Estate Rs. 2974 0 35 paid Remington Crawford & Co. Admr.
Avareile Leckey Lieut. H. M. 67th., ...	1508 1 09	491 3 23	1016 1 86	———	
Robert Gibbes, Lieut. & Bt. Capt. H. C. 6th Regt. N. I.	47033 3 59	8992 0 07	38180 2 81	———	Rupees 138 3 29 due to Administrator.
George Whigham, Surgeon H. C...	10821 3 44	1671 0 79	15027 0 73	123 1 92	
Frank Josiah Otte, Lieut. H. C. Artillery,..	1688 2 07	1369 3 51	———	319 1 56	Balance is Amount to be divided as a further dividend amongst the Creditors.
Ferdinand Price, Lieut....	14847 2 39	3885 0 97	10384 1 47	577 3 95	
Samuel William Wells, Capt. 3d L. C....	7155 3 13	7155 3 13	———	———	Balance divided amongst Creditors.
Hugh McIlraith Esq. C. S.....	4175 3 87	4080 1 95	———	95 1 92	The Balance is Amount of dividends due to Mr. Griffith, and Luckmeram Dhunaswer.
Jonathan Perrin, Lieutenant....	6279 0 37	6215 0 25	———	64 0 12	A Will found and proved by the Registrar, 1st Balance of Estate Rs. 5380 0 88 remitted by Bills £ 470 15 07 in favor of Wm. Perrin, brother and residuary legatee of deceased. Rs. 64 0 12 is balance of further recovery to be remitted said brother.
James Arthur, Lieut. H. C. Marine....	7361 1 73	1072 3 91	6068 2 07	219 3 75	
John Adam Walsh Lieut. 1st | 2d.....	662 2 82	520 0 82	———	142 2 00	1st Balance divided amongst Creditors. Further recovery to be again divided amongst the Creditors.
John Gordon, Assistant Surgeon.....	1709 2 68	1709 2 68	———	———	Balance divided amongst Creditors.
Thomas Milner Crompton, Lieut.....	1255 2 36	1014 1 82	242 1 44	———	
George B. Gray, H. M. 67th Régt. of Foot.	679 1 16	231 2 46	———	447 2 70	Rs. 1 0 90 due Administrator.
Henry William Sealy, Lieut. Col...	12358 1 32	12358 1 32	———	———	Claims of Rs. 1022 3 25 filed against this Estate.
Frederick Marshall, Lieut.....	1071 3 47	924 3 45	209 2 63	———	Rs. 10854 1 92 and Rs. 578 2 40 have been paid to the Attorney of Captain [illegible]
Thomas Norris,.....	43310 1 83	41287 0 11	———	2023 [illegible]	
Wm. Joseph Moorhouse, Capt. H. M. 65th Regt...	2391 0 10	434 3 91	1956 0 19	———	
Frederick William Parry, Lieutenant....	1142 2 99	1142 2 99	———	———	
Richardson Harrison, Captain, ...	2656 2 92	2608 2 24	———	———	
William Wilkins Esq., C. S.....	12619 3 24	1443 2 81	———	———	
Alexander Rind, Lieut.....	21923 3 [illegible]				
Thomas Rind, Assistant Surgeon,....					
Charles Bassett Raban, Lieut.					

DECEASE[illegible]ES.		Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1823.			Amount paid.			Amount with Account. General exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1823.			Amount in the hands of the Registrar.			REMARKS.
Patrick Quinn,	Private,	19	1	49	2	2	05				16	3	44	
William Farrington,	Ditto,	33	0	44	3	3	4[illegible]				29	1	02	
John Size	Ditto,	8	0	77	0	3	81				7	0	96	
William Green	Ditto,	46	1	68	5	1	49				41	0	19	
Daniel O'Brien	Ditto,	31	3	74	3	2	88				28	0	86	
Michael Connor	Ditto,	25	1	15	2	3	77				22	1	38	
James Dunn	Ditto,	25	2	26	2	3	91				22	2	35	
Christopher Harmer	Ditto,	17	2	45	2	0	10				15	2	35	
William Newland	Ditto,	79	2	84	9	3	14				69	3	70	
Christopher Varney	Ditto,	1	3	16	0	0	8[illegible]				1	2	35	
Patrick Fall	Ditto,	2	1	57	0	1	06				2	0	31	
Luke Gannon	Ditto,	22	1	84	2	1	47				20	0	37	
John Leonard	Ditto,	4	3	02	0	2	20				4	0	82	
John Fall	Ditto,	26	0	71	3	0	21				23	0	50	
John Armstrong	Ditto,	22	2	18	2	3	50				19	2	68	
Benjamin Jones	Ditto,	15	2	67	1	2	38				12	0	29	
Richard Walsh	Ditto,	8	3	43	1	0	12				7	3	31	
John Mackenzie	Ditto,	12	3	10	1	2	48				11	0	62	
John Long	Ditto,	10	1	23	1	0	78				9	0	45	
John Mulligan	Ditto,	9	0	98	1	0	29				8	0	69	
Joseph Shean	Ditto,	98	1	25	10	3	63				87	1	62	
James Kelly	Ditto,	32	2	91	3	3	22				28	3	69	
John Weston	Ditto,	10	2	33	1	0	91				9	1	42	
John Thorp	Ditto,	11	2	04	1	1	85				10	0	19	
Patrick Murray	Ditto,	16	0	70	1	3	48				14	1	22	
Joseph Collins	Ditto,	14		52	1	2	82				12	3	70	
Thomas Marks	Ditto,			78	0	3	81				7	0	97	
William Mackay	Ditto,			5	1	2	78				12	1	57	
Edward Cooke	Ditto,			0	4	0	15				30	2	35	
John McCallum,	Ditto,				1	2	20				11	3	12	
William Pethers	Ditto,				2	3	88				21	0	63	
Richard Connor	Ditto,				2	3	9				22	2	35	
Thomas Campbell Sc[illegible]					1269	1	08							Balance divided amongst Creditors.
A Deletang, H[illegible]					1951	2	34							Balance divided amongst Creditors.
George Llew[illegible]		6095	1	80		2000	0	00			12	1	29	Bill filed against Executor of Col. Burr for balance due to Estate of Llewellyn: Offreckoning fund balance for 1817. 1818 and part of 1819, upwards of Rs. 10,000, to be received from Government, A house on verge of Esplanade let for 100 Rs. per month.
John Macke[illegible]		463	0	09		2749	0	57						
[illegible]		17	1	08							91	0	56	
		3	0	13							16	0	33	
		4	[illegible]	56							24	2	47	
		0	2	38							3	0	57	
		3	1	58							17	3	84	
		3	1	35							17	2	59	
		2	2	73							14	0	81	
		[illegible]	0	74							22	0	54	
											15	3	47	
											12	3	79	
											33	0	72	
											23	2	63	
											2	1	42	
												[illegible]	17	

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DECEASED'S NAMES.	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1823.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General, exclusive of Current Interest from 1st May 1823.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.
Gunner George Williams,	25 2 59	2 3 73		22 2 86
——— William McIntosh,	3 2 68	0 2 87		2 3 81
——— John Daniel,	24 3 31	2 3 56		21 3 75
Serjt. George Kinghorn,	82 2 43	9 0 32		73 2 11
Private Joseph Nowland,	10 2 45	1 0 32		9 2 13
——— Peter Denovan,	8 1 30	0 3 86		7 1 44
——— Edward Murphy,	8 0 75	0 3 83		7 0 92
——— William Vaughan,	20 2 60	2 0 53		18 2 07
——— Andrew Doran,	8 3 87	0 3 99		7 3 88
——— Thomas Flannaghan,	13 1 36	1 3 00		11 2 36
——— Andrew Carney,	39 1 67	4 0 68		35 0 99
——— James Flannaghan,	7 0 05	0 3 60		6 0 45
——— William Ingram,	9 1 13	1 0 06		8 1 07
——— Patrick Dougherty,	3 0 39	0 2 76		2 1 63
——— Thomas Young,	24 3 20	2 3 56		21 3 64
——— William Christie,	8 2 08	0 3 90		7 2 18
——— John Flood,	17 3 72	1 3 98		15 3 74
Serjt. William Horvell,	23 0 71	2 3 17		20 1 54
Private, William Holmes,	22 2 04	2 3 04		19 3 00
——— James Harris,	14 2 82	1 3 34		12 3 48
Drummer John Lloyd,	20 1 24	2 0 46		18 0 78
Private Thomas Whittington,	25 0 32	2 3 61		22 0 71
——— James Stewart,	9 1 77	1 0 08		8 1 69
——— David Murdock,	24 0 01	2 3 40		21 0 61
——— William Knight,	2 1 86	0 2 63		1 3 23
——— John Jackson,	13 2 80	3 1 08		10
——— George Pringle,	23 3 94	2 3 35		21
——— Thomas McToague,	38 3 35	4 0 56		34
——— John Lovell,	37 2 68	4 2 47		33
——— A. Mackenzie,	14 0 76	1 3 23		
——— James Bohannan,	11 0 71	1 2 57		
——— Peter Houston,	14 2 35	1 3 31		
——— Peter Ward,	18 1 05	2 0 08		
——— William Marsh,	54 1 [illegible]	6 0 05		
——— John McKnight,	4 3 25	0 3 10		
——— William Bushby,	16 2 55	1 3 71		
——— John Boulger,	10 0 44	1 0 22		
——— John Griffiths,	5 3 [illegible]7	0 3 56		
——— John Dalton,	15 0 56	1 3 42		
——— William Healy,	10 [illegible]	1 0 35		
——— George Bingham,	8 2 67	0 3 93		
——— Francis McLean,	37 3 02	4 0 35		33
——— Robert Coleman,	1 1 11	0 2 38		0
——— Edward Cassidy,	18 2 25	2 0 11		
——— James Wilson,	4 3 58	0 3 12		
——— John Morton,	9 3 70	1 0 18		
——— John Woods,	34 2 10	3 3 70		
——— Thomas McCoy,	2 3 49	0 2 65		
——— Edward Howe,	49 1 34	5		
——— Peter Leach,	20 3 97			
——— John Webb,	20 2 08			
——— George Fishwick,				
——— Robert Collet,				